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CENTER FOR SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES 2011



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Preface

The Center for Southeast Asian Studies (CSEAS), Kyoto University, is now embarking on a new stage in its history with our 50th anniversary near at hand in 2013. This year is the final phase of 5-year Global COE Program "In Search of Sustainable Humansphere in Asia and Africa," which started in 2007 to conduct a wide range of interdisciplinary studies on sustainable development in Asia and Africa from a global, long-term perspective. Some of the fruits of its results will be published in six volumes both in Japanese and English in early 2012.

Last year our center was designated as one of the joint research centers in inter-universities of Japan by the Japanese Ministry of Education, Science and Technology (MEXT), especially tasked with the pivotal role of promoting Southeast Asian Studies in Japan as well as establishing collaboration networks with overseas institutions. For that purpose, in April this year we began a new six years project entitled "Towards Sustainable Humansphere in Southeast Asia: Social Development Studies Focused on Life and Green."

Working within the paradigm of a "sustainable humansphere," this research program seeks to promote sustainable development in Southeast Asia by analyzing the complex interactions between ecological and social environments in different localities; by developing strategies and techniques for managing social, political, economic, cultural and environmental challenges; and by creating a platform for dialogue and collaboration among scholars from across disciplines (including the natural sciences) in the region.

The objectives of the program are: to analyze the structures of everyday life, with the aim of identifying social safety mechanisms that will enable people to cope with natural disasters, pandemics, ethnic and religious conflicts, poverty, inequality, aging, environmental degradation and other issues; to undertake ecological studies toward building sustainable environments and biomass-based societies; and to foster scholarship that can be a source of foundational knowledge for East Asia community-building. Through this program, we strive to promote intellectual and academic exchanges and collaboration among Southeast Asia scholars in East Asia.

At present, the need for Southeast Asian Studies is dramatically increasing. The area, located in a tropical region, possesses a wealth of biomass resources provisioned by an abundant solar energy supply and is attracting attention as an area that owns new energy sources which are potential

alternatives to fossil fuels. The region has also overcome a 30 year period of intense conflict and warring between nations and ethnicities; from the Vietnamese war to the Cambodian civil war and the Sino-Vietnamese war. Yet now, as ASEAN, the region is home to more than 600 million people and has become an important political and economical entity. With Buddhism as the religious backbone for the majority, the mainland part acts as a crossroads between the Indian Hindu world and the Chinese Confucian and Taoist world, while the insular areas are home to Islam and Christianity. In all, the coexistence and mutual enlightenment of multiple cultures and ethnicities are bringing about social progress across the region.

Since CSEAS was founded in 1963, it has come to embrace this diversity not only within the framework of research conducted within the humanities and social sciences, but also within other disciplines such as agronomy, ecology, medicine and the natural sciences. CSEAS combines both field sciences, the humanities and sciences to offer an interdisciplinary joint research center, a unique feature which makes it stand out from other area studies institutions and facilities around the world.

We hope to deepen and strengthen research in the Southeast Asian region through international collaboration and cooperation. We feel that it is our responsibility to directly tackle issues and problems, as well as possibilities that exist within the region. Alongside the Asian Core Program which is now in full operation (2009-2013), we hope to be able to respond to expectations. We look forward to the continued support and help from those in, or with a connection to our center as well as individual researchers and the broader research community.

July, 2011

Director
Shimizu Hiromu



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Research Activities

Global COE Program

In Search of Sustainable Humanosphere in Asia and Africa

The Global COE Program on sustainable humanosphere began in July 2007, with the Center for Southeast Asian Studies (CSEAS) involved as a collaborating institution. To engage in the interdisciplinary study of sustainable development in Asia and Africa from a global and long-term perspective, this program has mobilized area studies specialists from four institutions: CSEAS, the Graduate School of Asian and African Studies (ASAFAS), the Center for Integrated Area Studies (CIAS), and the Center for African Area Studies (CAAS) as well as scientists working on frontier technology at other institutes and schools, including the Research Institute of Sustainable Humanosphere (RISH). Scholars at the Institute of Sustainable Science (ISS), the Institute for Research in Humanities, the Graduate School of Agriculture, and the Graduate School of Engineering have also been participating in the program.

For the past four years, we have pursued the twin aims of paradigm formulation and graduate and postgraduate education. Responding to the launch of this program, a new division, "Global Area Studies," was created at ASAFAS. Several postgraduate students enrolled in the degree course on sustainable humanosphere in this division are currently working on doctoral theses related to the paradigm. Many others are engaged in fieldwork with the financial assistance of this program. Meanwhile, it was always those postdoctoral assistant professors and researchers who are employed by this program who have driven our intellectual endeavor and paradigm formulation, by linking research to education

programs. They share a work space, and their daily conversation has been a major source of inspiration, which have informed the staff, myself as convener included, of a new research agenda. In addition, a series of research meetings among all members committed to the program have been held to ensure full communication among researchers from diverse disciplines. The program was ranked highest in the intermediate review conducted in 2009 by a panel at the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS), and the first result of this effort emerged in March 2010 under the title *In Search of Sustainable Humanosphere: A New Paradigm for Humanity, Biosphere and Geosphere* (Kyoto University Press). An English version is in preparation.

The full outcome of this research will be published in six volumes, beginning this year, where the basic tenet of the paradigm formulation will not change. The introductory chapter of the aforementioned book set out three types of paradigm shifts in terms of the range of enquiry. First, in our discussion of the interactions between environment, technology and institutions, we propose to abandon the habit of regarding "land surface" as representing nature, and broaden our scope from "land" to a three-dimensional vision of the environment, which we call "humanosphere", so that we can discuss the need to manage the movement of water, air, and material and energy conversion, among others, as well as the management of land. Second, in understanding human interaction with the environment, our attention should not be confined to the sphere of "production" where

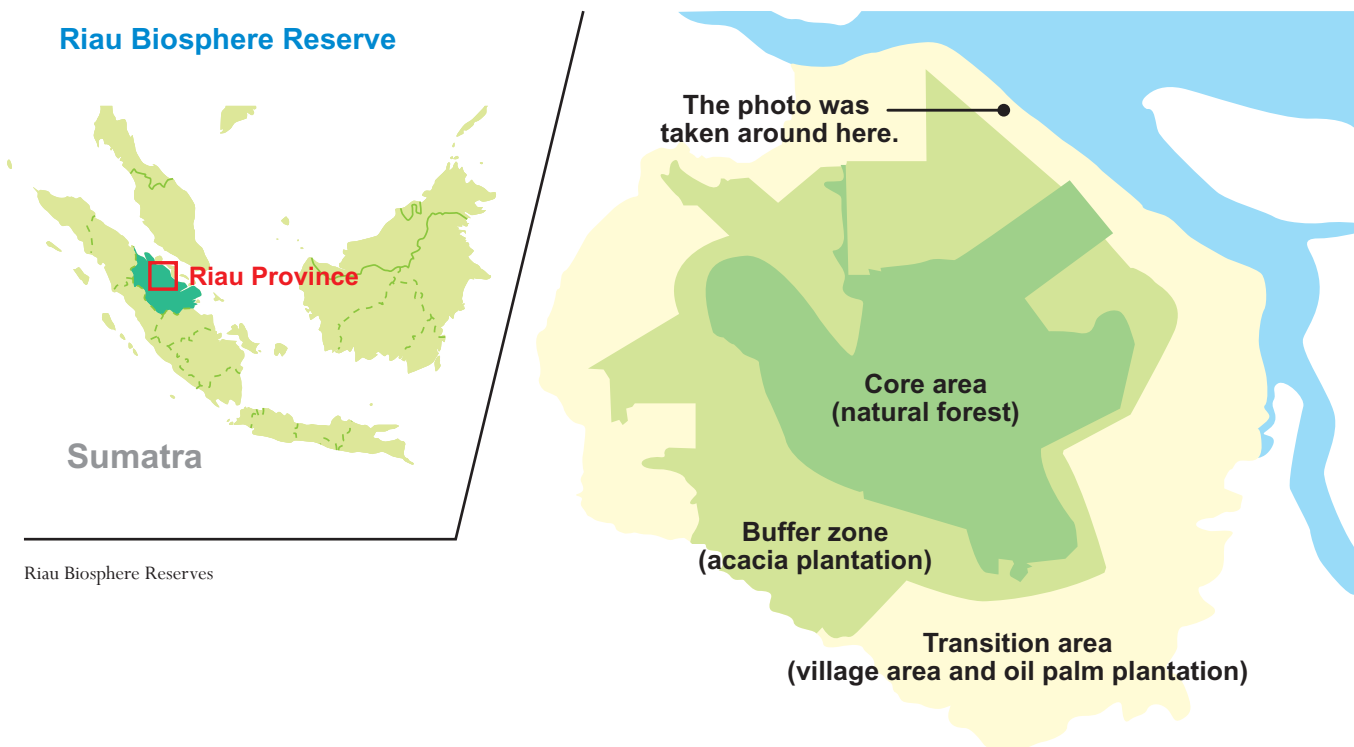


Although the reclamation of the peat swamp began with the building of canals, dried peat swamp tends to catch fire. The fire not only burns home and farmland, but emits a large amount of carbon in the air. This photo shows refugees trying to escape from the spread of fire. (Photograph by Kazuya Masuda at Bengkalis District, Riau, Indonesia. Nov. 2011)

nature is simply seen as a provider of resources. It should include interactions from the entire "sphere of life," from the impact of epidemics on mortality down to the availability of timber or twigs in local commons for domestic heating or cooking purposes. More generally, our enquiry should include not just the adult public sphere but the intimate sphere throughout one's life cycle, from the date of birth to the moment of death. Third, we try to overcome the technological and institutional bias of the "temperate zones," and to look at the sustainability of the earth from the perspective of the "tropics," as the latter absorbs the largest amount of heat from the sun and distributes it to the temperate zones through air circulation and ocean currents, and generates and maintains the largest amount of biomass, which in turn ensures the zone's central role in global biodiversity. Overall, we propose to examine the past, present and future of sustainability of the earth from the perspective of tropical humanosphere.

The formulation of such a new paradigm is intended to help design and develop the conceptual framework of area studies research at regional and local levels, as well. In fact we have been conducting a case study in Riau Biosphere Reserves and its surroundings. Our innovation is to carry out two separate studies simultaneously; one is a scientific

investigation of the environment, measuring the amount of biomass, the health of biodiversity, and the potential of industrial and agro-forestry, especially in relation to the peat swamp forest where environmental sustainability is difficult but its failure could be disastrous. Unlike most previous studies, our scientists are examining environmental health not just in conservation and plantation areas but in the areas under peasant management. The other is a socio-economic study of the same area, which examines interactions between different motivations of local people, companies and the state and local governments. Here coexistence between local people's livelihood, profitability of rubber, oil-palm and acacia production, and the conservation of the environment must be sought through the development of an appropriate governance structure. Frequent fire is a good example of where coordinated management among different actors is urgently required. It is hoped that our interdisciplinary approach would help strengthen the more structured knowledge of the area, which would underpin the policy recommendation, and eventually the long-term path of development of this area. The project is being carried out, in collaboration with the Indonesia Institute of Sciences (LIPI) and Riau University.



<http://www.humanosphere.cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp/>

1

New Large-Scale Research Program

"Promoting the Study of Sustainable Humanosphere in Southeast Asia: Agenda Setting and Networking for East Asia Community-Building"

The Center for Southeast Asian Studies (CSEAS), in collaboration with the Graduate School of Asian and African Area Studies (ASAFAS), the Center for Integrated Area Studies (CIAS), the Graduate School of Global Environmental Studies (GSGES), the Research Institute for Sustainable Humanosphere (RISH), and the Graduate School of Agriculture (GSA), began a new large-scale research project in April 2011. Under the theme, "Promoting the Study of Sustainable Humanosphere in Southeast Asia: Agenda Setting and Networking for East Asia Community-Building," the research program will run for six years.

This research program seeks to promote sustainable development of Southeast Asia by analyzing the complex interactions between ecological and social environments in different localities; by developing strategies and techniques for managing social, political, economic, cultural and environmental challenges; and by creating a platform for dialogue and collaboration among scholars from across disciplines (including the natural sciences) in the region.

The program has, besides the secretariat, five sub-programs with collaborative institutions in the parenthesis; i.e. "Plural Co-existence Research Program" (CSEAS only), "Biomass Society Research Program" (with the Research Institute for Sustainable Humanosphere), "International Joint Education Program" (with the Graduate School of Global Environmental Studies and the Graduate School of Agriculture), "Field Station Program" (with the Graduate School of Asian and African Area Studies), and "International Research Information Sharing Program" (with the Center for Integrated Area Studies).

The program will recruit post-doctoral research fellows from all over the world, comprising of one research associate for international networking and publication, and five researchers for promoting research activities. Its postdoctoral fellowships are designed to provide institutional support to enable talented and motivated young scholars to publish their research and to network with Southeast Asianists in Japan and their counterparts in other institutions in Southeast Asia and the East Asia region.

In this academic year, we will hold several numbers of international workshops and seminars under the program.



Research Activities

International Program of Collaborative Research

The Center for Southeast Asian Studies (CSEAS), Kyoto University has newly launched "International Program of Collaborative Research, CSEAS [IPCR-CSEAS]" as one of the Joint Use/Research Centers qualified by the MEXT in April, 2010.

This system is promoted under the aegis of MEXT's policy for nurturing the research potential of universities and promoting broad-based collaborations regardless of national, public, and private universities affiliations, in order to further the development of scholarly investigation in Japan. The recognition as the IPCR-CSEAS is due to the important contributions made to Area Studies during the last 50 years with future expectations as an outstanding and leading organization in Southeast Asian studies.

With this responsibility IPCR-CSEAS, started it's international collaborative research aiming at 1) promoting Southeast Asian studies with an emphasis on the integration of the humanities and natural sciences and collaboration with local people and society, 2) strengthening its function as a hub in Asia of historical documents and research materials on Southeast Asian studies, and 3) publishing world class academic journals and monograph series. It also provides joint-use opportunities to share facilities and equipments such as it's library, GIS facilities; and map room related to Area Studies in CSEAS.

The details can be obtained from the link below.

URL: <http://www.cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp/>

International Program of Collaborative Research, CSEAS

International Collaborative Research

- Type I : Field-based Area Studies by Using Field Stations and Liaison Offices
- Type II : Intensive and Strategic Area Studies in Collaboration with CSEAS Visiting Fellows
- Type III : Document-sharing through Use of CSEAS Repository
- Type IV : Exploratory Area Studies Aiming at Larger-scale Research Projects

Southeast Asian Forum-Annual Report Meeting

International Publications

- Type V : Publication of "Kyoto Area Studies on Asia"

Web-page



Annual meeting Mar. 25 2011

Leading World Class Collaborative Research Asian Hub for Journals, Book Series and Historical Materials

Promoting World Class Publications



Southeast Asian Studies



Online Journal Kyoto Review of Southeast Asia



Area Studies Publications on SEA

Internationalizing Journal

Improving International Reception

Promoting SEA in Native Languages

International Publications

Strengthening Collaborative Publication Networks

Strengthening Materials Hubs in Southeast Asia



Collecting materials in local languages.



Digitizing and making available maps and historical materials



Strengthening Catalog searches in multiple languages, developing and opening databases.

Research Types

Type I

Informatization of Area Studies by Cooperative Fieldworks of Information Scientists and Area Study Researchers

Project Leader: ISHIKAWA Masatoshi

Affiliation: Faculty of Business Administration, Tokyo Seitoku University

Glocal Society: Collaborating and Building Bridges between the Insular Regions of Southeast Asia and the Pacific Islands-

Project Leader: YAMAMOTO Sota

Affiliation: Research Center for the Pacific Islands, Kagoshima University

The Historical Meaning of Royal Road Network in Late Angkor Period

Project Leader: MATSUURA Fumiaki

Affiliation: Graduate School of Global Studies, Sophia University

Research for Java's Rural History in 20th Century

Project Leader: KOZANO Yako

Affiliation: School of Foreign Studies, Aichi Prefectural University

Type II

Mutual Learning Practice-Area Studies for Sustainability of Rural Societies in Myanmar, Bangladesh and Japan

Project Leader: OHNISHI Nobuhiro

Affiliation: Bio Environmental Science, Kyoto Gakuen University

Development of Web-GIS Framework for Soil Mapping and Modeling of Soil Dynamics for Sustainable Resource Management

Project Leader: Venkatesh Raghavan

Affiliation: Graduate School for Creative Cities, Osaka City University

Type III

State Formation and Local Communities: A Comprehensive Study Based on the Cambodian Official Gazette

Project Leader: SASAGAWA Hideo

Affiliation: College of Asia Pacific Studies, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University

Population Problem and Development Policy in the Philippines: A Research through the Analysis of Newspapers and Public Documents

Project Leader: SUZUKI Nobutaka

Affiliation: Graduate School of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Tsukuba

Type IV

Environmental Change of the Ayeyarwady Delta

Project Leader: HARUYAMA Shigeko

Affiliation: Graduate School of Bioresources, Mie University,

Comparative Study on Fisheries Resources Utilization and Management in Southeast Asia

Project Leader: ISHIKAWA Satoshi

Affiliation: School of Marine Science and Technology, Tokai University

Trading Networks and the Role of the Entrepot in Southeast Asian History

Project Leader: KAWAMURA Tomotaka

Affiliation: Faculty of Humanities, University of Toyama

A Socio-economic Study on Risk-pooling Mechanism in Rural Cambodia

Project Leader: FUKUI Seiichi

Affiliation: Graduate School of Agriculture, Kyoto University

Comparative Study of Rural Social Structure in Asia: Interplay between Community, State Authority and Development Policy

Project Leader: YANAGISAWA Masayuki

Affiliation: Center for Integrated Area Studies, Kyoto University

Urbanization and Sustainable Development of Hanoi

Project Leader: YONEZAWA Go

Affiliation: Graduate School for Creative Cities, Osaka City University

Preparatory Research Concerning Remote International Training Aiming at Building a Resilient Society Adaptable to Extreme Weather Conditions

Project Leader: TAKARA Kaoru

Affiliation: Disaster Prevention Research Institute (DPRI), Kyoto University

Transmission of Information about Periodicals Related to Southeast Asia

Project Leader: YANO Masataka

Affiliation: The Graduate School of Economics, The University of Tokyo

Long-term Channel Evolution and Settlements Location in Response to the Flood Disaster, in the Red River Delta Plain

Project Leader: FUNABIKI Ayako

Affiliation: College of Humanities and Sciences, Nihon University

Constructing Local Government Theory in Southeast Asia: On the Basis of Local Government Survey in Thailand, the Philippines and Indonesia

Project Leader: NISHIMURA Kenichi

Affiliation: Center for International Education and Exchange, Osaka University

Research on Meteorological Environment and Human Activity in Bangladesh

Project Leader: HAYASHI Taiichi

Affiliation: Disaster Prevention Research Institute, Kyoto University

Integration of Reanalysis Meteorological Data and Village Level Historical Information about Agricultural Activities in the Southeast Asia for the Last 50 years

Project Leader: NAGANO Takanori

Affiliation: Graduate School of Agriculture, Kobe University

Politics of Exile: Comparative Studies on the International Legitimacy/Powerbase of Political Leaders

Project Leader: AIZAWA Nobuhiro

Affiliation: Institute of Developing Economies

Southeast Asia from the Perspective of Remigrating Chinese

Project Leader: TSUDA Koji

Affiliation: Research Institute for Languages and Cultures of Asia and Africa, Tokyo University of Foreign Studies

The Spatiotemporal Analysis of Tropical Commodity Chains: Toward the Creation of Global Multidisciplinary Studies

Project Leader: SODA Ryoji

Affiliation: Faculty of Literature and Human Sciences, Osaka City University

Type V

Popular Culture Co-Productions and Collaborations in East and Southeast Asia

Project Leader: Otmazgin NISSIM

Affiliation: Department of East Asian Studies, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem

The Role of the State in Thai Industrialization

Project Leader: Chris BAKER

Affiliation: Institute of Asian Studies, Chulalongkorn University

Grant-in-Aid of Scientific Research Projects

Scientific Research (S)

Period FY 2007-2011

Infectious Diseases Spreading Across International Borders in Southeast Asia: The Elucidation of Area-Specific Features Based on Multifactorial Analysis

Principal Investigator / Nishibuchi Mitsuaki

The persistence of important infectious diseases that spread across international borders in Southeast Asia indicates their preventive measures are not functioning. Not only microbiological factors but many area-specific factors are related to the occurrence and spread of infectious diseases. We will study the routes of spread of enteric infections across international borders and their chronology in the areas of Southeast Asia where infection is prevalent or where pathogens are distributed. We will also study transnational malaria transmission mediated by labor transfer and travelers. We will then try to elucidate important factors affecting the emergence and spread of infectious diseases including natural environments; life environments; cultural,

social, economic, and political factors; and the influence of infectious diseases on people's life and society. We will then summarize the unique features of Southeast Asia.



In Vietnam, the cultivation and consumption of shellfish is booming. However, this has also led to an increase in conditions such as diarrhea.

Scientific Research (S)

Period: FY2010-2015

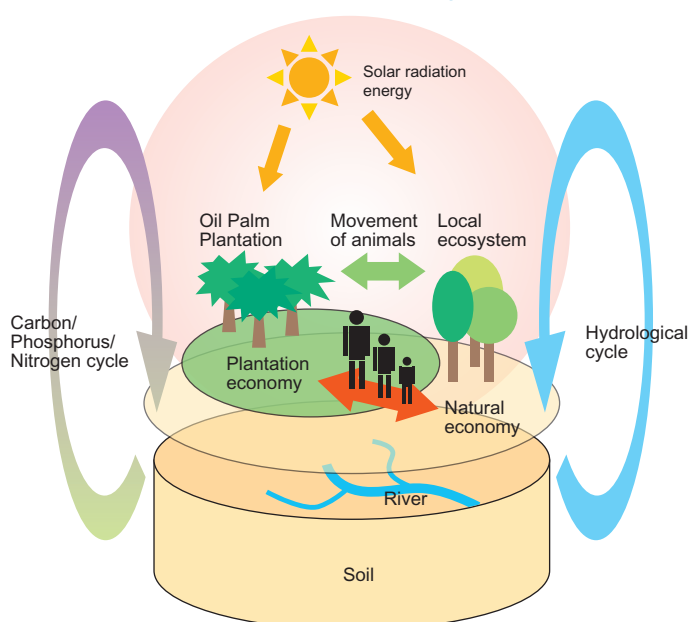
Planted Forests in Equatorial Southeast Asia: Human-nature Interactions in High Biomass Society

Principal Investigator / Ishikawa Noboru

The tropics have the highest potentiality to reproduce biomass due to greater solar radiation and active heat and water cycle. The region has also been the most fertile ground for bio-resource commodification in human history. With the changing status of biomass as forest and agricultural products, bio-materials, and financial instruments, the tropical zone has undergone fast-paced metamorphoses from extensive, environment-dependent, resource utilization to intensive agro-industrial production, including large-scale plantation of oil palm and Acacia mangium.

Defining high biomass society as a crucial niche for global survival and sustainability, this project examines the multi-dimensional driving forces of change in northern Borneo. High biomass societies offer important locales to investigate the transformation of regional landscapes for food production, development of renewable sources of energy and biomaterials, and reduction of carbon emission. Formulas for better articulation among human community, local fauna and flora, geospheric/atmospheric circulations, and global political economy are duly needed. Scholars across disciplines are to set new agenda for sustainable biomass societies through fieldwork.

Articulation between Natural and Social Systems



Scientific Research (A)

Period FY: 2010-2014

Livelihood Transition in Rural Southeast Asia

Principal Investigator / Kono Yasuyuki

This project aims at answering the question "what is a sustainable humanosphere in rural Southeast Asia?" Sustainable humanosphere studies have been proposed by the Kyoto University Global COE program "In Search of Sustainable Humanosphere in Asia and Africa" as a new paradigm to overcome the confrontation of the expansion of

human activities and the capacity of global, regional and local environments. The basic approach of this project is to carry out village studies of mountain, plain and coastal landscapes to grasp opportunities and risks arising in the transition of livelihood systems when stakeholders question the existing natural resources management regime and opportunistically intervene in ecosystems. So far we are carrying out village studies at Yunnan (China), Luang Nam Tha (Laos), Khon Kaen (Thailand), Rayong (Thailand) and Cambodia.

Scientific Research (A)

Period: FY2011-2015

Comparative Area Study on Healthcare Designs for the Community-Dwelling Elderly Associated with Ecology and Culture

Principal Investigator / Matsubayashi Kozo

Elderly persons living a satisfying, purposeful life followed by a peaceful death: this is the ideal, but it poses a challenge as to whether we are able to create a society in which this can be achieved. The aim of the project is how to

create healthcare design for community-dwelling elderly optimal to each area associated with the unique ecology and culture. How to promote health for community-dwelling elderly based on the assessment of the comprehensive actual health situations of the elderly, and how to provide efficient and effective care for the frail elderly and effects of community-based geriatric intervention will be compared among Khonkaen in Thailand, Omo in Ethiopia and Khalin in Bhutan, whose natural, cultural, and societal environments have been very different from those in Japan.

Scientific Research (A)

Period FY2009-2014

International Networking Project to Cope with Natural Hazards on the Periphery of Bengal Bay

Principal Investigator / Ando Kazuo

Cyclone Nargis struck far more people in Myanmar in 2008 than Sidr did in Bangladesh in the year before. The lesson of the "tragedy of Nargis" teaches us that, in order to tackle widely affecting natural disasters, we have to share the experience of the local people in the same "meso-global" area, namely, the periphery of Bengal Bay. "The tragedy of

Nargis" taught us how important it is to network different areas in the same "meso-global" area that are prone to the same natural disaster. However, it has been difficult for governments of neighboring countries to share information. Accordingly, a university in Japan is trying to facilitate networking within this meso- global area. Through exchanging information on local experiences and wisdoms etc with each other, it is hoped that different areas will network in a communal sense. This project also aims to show, as a model, the potential role Japanese academic researchers can play in cooperating with concerned parties from countries in the meso-global area.

Scientific Research (A)

Period FY: 2010-2014

Comparative Area Studies of Eco-politics Over Eurasian Continent Frontiers and Maritime Coastal Area Eco-resources

Principal Investigator / Yamada Isamu

The continental frontiers of Eurasia (central and southern China, the west of Southeast Asia, western India, central Asia and arid western Asia) and Asian maritime areas are presently heavily affected by globalization.

However, there are still many people who, even through

living under this global influence, maintain traditional lifestyles handling and using their local eco resources. The purpose of this research is to focus upon people who use these eco resources and make clear the transformative processes involved in the use of 1) agarwood, timber, coffee, cattlebreeding; 2) look at how, through the rise of ecotourism and the responses of local inhabitants to restrictions established by the state in the form of national parks and international treaties, local regional formulate new directions; and 3) look at the common ground that exists between regions with different ecologies. This research hopes to show the real picture that exists in both regions.

The Emergence of a Fossil-fuel-based World Economy and Its Relationships with Deforestation and Environmental Degradation

Principal Investigator / Sugihara Kaoru

Since the Industrial Revolution, there has been a rapid increase of the use of fossil fuels in Western Europe and the United States, while most parts of Asia and Africa were incorporated into the world economy as exporters of primary products, the production and exportation of which

required a heavy exploitation of land, forests and other natural resources. Thus, the increased use of fossil fuels in industrial economies and the deforestation and environmental degradation in primary producers (often in a colonial setting) were the two sides of the same coin. This project investigates this historical linkage, and examines how each region's path of economic development has been affected by it. It also attempts to understand the development of energy-saving technology in manufacturing in Japan and other parts of East Asia, and how this energy-saving path altered the patterns of global energy use over the last forty years.

Scientific Research (B)

Period: FY2011-2013

Spatiotemporal Analyses on Asian Maritime Exchanges Using Historical Documents

Principal Investigator / Shibayama Mamoru

The purpose of this project is to investigate the dynamics of maritime transportation and communication network based on documents and the data of historical research results such as historical documents for trade relations, the Chinese immigrant and merchants residing

abroad network using "Tosen" ship records, trade product documents, Ryukyu diplomatic documents, media-related documents, and ceramics excavation archaeological data in mainly early modern times from the 17th century to the 20th century. The studies are focused on areas such as China, Japan, Korea, Taiwan, Tonkin, and East and Southeast Asia including Siam. The real data (12 documents) can be synthesized onto the multi-layered space from the viewpoint of spatiotemporal concept related with the paradigm of "Historical GIS." Through these analyses, a comparison with hypotheses and verification with conventional wisdom will be tested.

Scientific Research (B)

Period: FY2008-2011

Intellectual Hegemony and Asian Regional Policies of the United States during the Cold War: Development of Asian Studies in Comparative Perspectives

Principal Investigator / Koizumi Junko

Recent globalization with the "rise of China" has blurred the existing boundaries of long accepted areas such as Southeast Asia and East Asia. In reaction to such moves are voices expressing concern that "Southeast Asian Studies" as an academic field may become less meaningful. Informed by

such processes of regional reconfiguration of today, this research project aims to critically reexamine the development of area studies, in particular Southeast Asian and East Asian Studies, from the perspective of both the U.S. and local scholarship traditions in various Asian countries through both a critical reading of major academic works of the era and archival research in key institutions including funding agencies, universities, and academic associations. By doing so, it tries to uncover the implicit assumptions embodied in the scholarship developed during the Cold War period and to evaluate the influence of U.S. scholarship from the local perspectives of various Asian academic traditions.

Scientific Research (B)

Period FY2008-2011

The New Frontier of Local Politics in Southeast Asia in the Era of Globalization; The Capital City, the Border and the Energy Crops Area

Principal Investigator / Okamoto Masaaki

Southeast Asian countries muddled through the Asian economic crisis in 1997 and are now transforming their economy, politics and society with the global development and expansion of business and ideological networks. This research project has the aim to analyze the impacts of these networks on Southeast Asian local politics and see whether

these impacts have been homogenizing the patterns and structures of local politics irrespective of the political regime. The main focus is put on the local politics of the "capital city," "energy crop area" and "border area" because these areas are most vulnerable to globalization. Even though these areas clearly show the interconnected positive and negative impacts of three powers of global networks, the state and local society, there are just a few studies on the local politics of these areas. My research is an ambitious trial to analyze them in a comparative perspective and we have already conducted some joint research in Manila, Jakarta and Bangkok.

Scientific Research (B)

Period: FY2009-2011

The Rise of China and the Transformation of Southeast Asia from National, International, and Transnational Perspectives

Principal Investigator / Caroline S. Hau

Over the past two decades, the rise of China in economic and geopolitical terms has reinvented China as a global "superpower," a key member of the East Asia Community, and a "friend" and potential strategic partner of Southeast Asian states.

This research project examines the impact of China's rise from the perspectives of East and Southeast Asian states and societies at three levels: national, international and transnational.

On the national level, we look at how the increasing presence of China has modified Southeast Asian state policies and (re)shaped societal attitudes toward China and the ethnic Chinese minority within their own borders. On the international level, the geopolitical and economic importance of China has reconfigured inter-state relations in ways that call for rethinking both the realist paradigm of "balance of power" as well as liberalist language of "interdependence." On the transnational level, we track the specific densities and pathways of interflows of capital, people, goods, and ideas between China and Southeast Asia, and explore how these flows contribute to the making of East Asia as an "open region."

Scientific Research (B)

Period FY2011-2013

Urban Formation of Hanoi, Vietnam: Dynamism of Historical Transition and Environmental Diversity

Principal Investigator / Shibayama Mamoru

This project aims to make clear the urbanization process of Hanoi in the 19th-21st centuries using an area informatics approach. It will look at changes to city formation from conventional communities, aspects of nature's topography, the natural environment, underground structures, the role of the Red River delta and local communities through a multi-layered analysis. First, the urban infrastructure and

community changes after 1831 will be studied through spatiotemporal analysis. Second, a detailed study will be conducted including topographical analysis, water-stream environment, the natural environment such as dikes for Red River and interactions between, the local community and natural hazards also integrating research on the underground, the surface of the earth, and the ground itself from the late 20th century. Finally, this research will clarify the formation of the urban infrastructures of central Hanoi in connection with human beings, the nature habits of the wider area of Hanoi and explain the dynamism in the context of general urban infrastructure formation processes.

Scientific Research (B)

Period: FY2011-2014

A Study on Regional Sustainable Humanosphere in Indonesia Based on Long-term Data and Field Work

Principal Investigator / Mizuno Kosuke

The "Comal Project" had been conducted in 1990-92 to understand the long-term social changes taken place in northern coastal area in Central Java with the way to compare the extensive data of 1904 shown in the book "Desa-People's Economy Shown by the Figures (De Desa-Volkshuishouding in Cijfers)" by Van Moll in 1913-14, with data collected by fieldwork in 1990, especially in relation to

the change of agrarian structure, rural elite and livelihood. The current project will do similar fieldwork in the same area to understand the changes that took place in the region during 1990-2011 in relation to the democratization, decentralization, free trade and economic growth, and try to locate these changes in long term societal changes. The current project will look at the long term changes of deforestation, epidemics and natural disaster since the beginning of 19th century and people's preparations as an integral part of people's survival strategies. The current project will research the long-term development of Indonesian society hoping to shed light on the changes in the geosphere, biosphere and humanosphere.

Scientific Research (B)

Period: FY2011-2015

Integrative Ethnographic Studies for Creative Rehabilitation from Natural Disasters

Principal Investigator / Shimizu Hiromu

This research proposal was made and approved last year, and started in April 2011 less than one month after the Great East Japan Earthquake on March 11. Nine members are constituted of anthropologists, sociologists, and civil engineers who have committed themselves with researches on rehabilitation processes from natural disasters in Istanbul; Turkey; Kobe, Japan; Wenhuan, China

(earthquake); Aceh, Indonesia; Phuket, Thailand (tsunami); Pinatubo, Philippines; Unzen, Japan: (volcanic eruption).

The aim of this research was to make comparative studies among these cases to find out ways to solve problems and obstacles for smooth and effective rehabilitation and creative reconstruction. While the result of this four years project had been supposed to contribute for the preparation, mitigation and rehabilitation of natural disasters yet to attack Japan in near future, the reality went ahead of my anxiety with far more magnitude and intensity. We will put one focus on the actual rehabilitation process of Sanriku coastal area.

Migrants and Their Life Practices across the Thai-Myanmar Border: Social Network and Cultural Reproduction among Minorities

Principal Investigator / Hayami Yoko

Since the 1990s, not only refugee camps but also factories were constructed along the Thai-Myanmar border, absorbing cheap labor streaming into the country from the other side. Currently, two million laborers from Myanmar are said to be working in 3D (dirty, dangerous, difficult) jobs

for the lowest wages. Studies have focused on the effects of the border economy and the policies on registering migrant laborers. However, little is known about the realities of migrants' lives, outside of media coverage or the instability and difficulties faced by these marginalized migrants. The region has been characterized by historical movements of people across it, and the inhabitants have been predominantly ethnic minorities. How do migrants today cope socially and culturally with the situation in the region? How are migrants involved in the formation of the border region? This project explores their social networks and modes of cultural reconstruction.

Transformation of Bangladesh Villages during the Last 15 Years

Principal Investigator / Fujita Koichi

Bangladesh villages have been experiencing a drastic change during the last 15-20 years in amidst of the rapid economic development achieved by the country. This research project aims at understanding and analyzing such drastic socioeconomic changes in rural Bangladesh, by re-surveying the two villages (one is in Tangail and the other is

in Bogra) where the author conducted a detailed household survey covering all the households during 1992-93. Major findings so far include 1) a drastic increase in the number of overseas employment among males and tiny but stable subcontracting work among females was found in the Tangail village; 2) a drastic increase of tubewells for irrigation and the intensification of land use was found in Bogra village, which resulted in the rapid increase in wage rates for unskilled agricultural laborers.

Expansion of Drought-tolerant Invasive Tree Species and Their Impact on Rural Water Use/ Economics

Principal Investigator / Sato Takahiro

Due to the rapid expansion of well since 90s, commercial crops which requires more water than conventional crops widely introduced in Tamil Nadu state, India. However, villages disadvantaged in water resources failed to transform its agriculture to commercial-based one. As a result, a number of cultivatable lands left as fallow,

drought-tolerant tree species, such as *Prosopis juliflora*, rapidly invaded into these fallow lands.

These species were originally introduced in 1877 by the British Colonial Government, and began to expand from the 1960s. Charcoal and law wood is conventionally used as an energy resource of small-scale industries, and recognized as an economical safety net for rural livelihood. On the other hand, this tree is recognized as a threat of biodiversity, because of its high invasiveness. This research aims to assess the effect of *Prosopis* tree on the rural livelihood, from the viewpoints of economy and ecology.

Risk Factors and Effectiveness of Group Work Therapy for Depression among Community-dwelling Elderly; a Cohort Study

Principal Investigator / Wada Taizo

Major depression is estimated to be a second leading cause of disability worldwide by 2050 and it is obvious there is no health without mental health. We clarified that depression among the community-dwelling elderly was significantly associated with lower activities of daily living

and quality of life in rural Japan, Indonesia, Vietnam and Myanmar. This study intends to meet new challenges which are emerging from a previous study; "Prevalence of depression and its risk factors among the community-dwelling elderly -Cohort study of Comprehensive Geriatric Assessment (Kiban C; Fiscal Year 2005-2007)." The aim of this study is to assess the effectiveness of group work therapy for depression among community-dwelling elderly. Study participants are to be the elderly living in the community Tosa, Kochi, and residential care homes in Kyoto.

Scientific Research (C)

Period: FY2010-2013

Community Ethics and Caring Practices to Cope with HIV/AIDS

Principal Investigator / Nishi Makoto

It is estimated that more than 33 million people worldwide are living with HIV, and roughly two-thirds of them live in sub-Saharan Africa. People with this virus are often seen as an epidemiological and moral danger to others. The purpose of this study is to explore moral and

institutional conditions under which those with the virus and those without it may develop positive relationships within the context of rural African society. I particularly focus on the issues concerning HIV discordant couples (where one partner is HIV positive and the other negative) to examine the involvement of HIV positive individuals in marital and reproductive institutions at a community level. I also focus on local support for households affected by HIV/AIDS in order to secure access for labor, food and other essential resources to sustain their livelihood.

Scientific Research (C)

Period FY: 2011-2014

Comparative Studies on the Policies of Acceptance of Foreign Workers in the Fields of Nursing and Care

Principal Investigator / Ohno Shun

The transnational mobility of nurses and care-giving workers has been increasing all around the world. Japan also began to accept Indonesian and Filipino nurses and care workers in its labor market in 2008-09, and might accept Vietnamese and Indian care workers in the near future in accordance with Japan's Economic Partnership Agreements

(EPAs) with its neighboring Asian countries. However, this new G-G project has not yet been successful in accommodating those new-comers in countries of linguistic homogeneity. Such border-crossing care is a challenging issue not only in Japanese society but also in other aging societies.

Our research intends to explore a Japanese model for accepting foreign care workers and mutually beneficial schemes by studying the policies and systems adopted by the public and private sectors in other Asian and Western countries that have already received a number of foreign nurses and care workers.

Scientific Research (C)

Period: FY2011-2014

Central-Local Relationship in the Land and Forest Policies in Lao PDR

Principal Investigator / Seto Hiroyuki

The purpose of this research is to review the relationship between central government, local governments and rural peoples in Lao PDR. Lao PDR has introduced the market economy since 1986 and has joined in regional integration such as ASEAN. With the purpose of accelerating economic development, Lao PDR started decentralization policies in 1998 to delegate more rights to entitle forestry

lands to the local government. However, the growth of foreign investments in agriculture and forestry have affected the livelihood of local peoples, many of them ethnic minorities who have been engaged in slash-and-burn agriculture.

This research will highlight the changes of land and forestry policies of Lao PDR since 1975 to the present, and its impacts on the central-local relationship by focusing on the role of the local government in regulating foreign investments to promote the livelihoods of local peoples, especially ethnic minorities.

Scientific Research (B)

Period: FY2009-2012

The Comprehensive Study of Rebirth and Transformation of Cambodian Buddhism

Principal Investigator / Kobayashi Satoru

This project aims to contribute toward the understanding of Theravada Buddhism and society in Southeast Asia by studying the historical experience of Cambodian Buddhism from a comprehensive perspective. Theravada Buddhism penetrated into Cambodian society several hundred years before and the majority of its population have been active as Buddhists since then. However, Cambodian Buddhism suffered a complete

shutdown by the totalitarian rule of Democratic Kampuchea (1975-79). This project is interested in the actual process of rebirth and transformation of Cambodian people's religious activities in recent years. Firstly, it conducts a document survey of government policy and institutionalization of Buddhism in post-Pol Pot Cambodia. And then, it carries out quantitative field survey on the migration of monks/novices and the flow of objects/money in over 100 temple-communities in the country. Finally, it will analyze the collected data for exploring the varied tradition of Buddhist practice in the country as well as allowing an analysis of the whole picture of the rebirth of Cambodian Buddhism after the rule of Democratic Kampuchea.

Development of Water Resource Database Including Human Activity in the Aral Sea Basin

Principal Investigator / Kozan Osamu

Two major rivers –the Syr Darya and the Amu Darya– originally flowed into the Aral Sea. In the 1960s, the Soviet Union started large scale irrigation projects in the vast dry steppes extending through the mid and downstream basins of these two rivers. Irrigated land grew from about 4.5 million

hectares in 1960 to about 7 million in 1980. The huge increase in water diverted to irrigated areas dramatically decreased water flowing into the Aral Sea, disturbing the balance between water inflow and evaporation from the lake and rapidly raising the saline concentration from 10 per cent to 35 per cent. After the Soviet Union's collapse in 1991 and the independence of republics around the basins, bitter conflicts arose over water use from the two natural rivers between countries upstream and downstream. To clarify these problems, a Water Resource database including human activity will be developed in this research project.

Land-use Effect on Sustainability of Swiftlets in South-east Asia

Principal Investigator / Fujita Motoko

Farming of Edible-nest Swiftlet is a growing business in Sarawak, Malaysia. What is the reason of this growth in these years? Even though they are protected and spread by people through colonizing houses, they should have a high adaptability to new environments, especially in terms of

food. What kinds of insects, and through what land-use do swiftlets from urban farm houses feed? Do they feed in cities, or do they need to travel far from their homes? These ecological questions link directly to productivity, which makes it fascinating to study swiftlets. For example, the diet of swiftlets, or the distance to feeding grounds is an important factor that affects nest production. For the sustainable utilization of nests, we need to know more about ecological factors.

Sustainability of Subsistence Oriented Rice Growing System in the Industrial Society of Rural Area, Northeast Thailand

Principal Investigator / Watanabe Kazuo

This study aims to clarify the social and economic value of subsistence oriented rice growing systems, in rural areas of Northeast Thailand. The economic growth of Thailand and other Southeast Asian countries has been so rapid that social and economic situations in rural areas have led to swift industrialization. However, there are still villages that are

cultivating agricultural crops for subsistence. At present, food security and sustainable agriculture in rural areas is one of the most pressing issues. Reconsidering agricultural subsistence systems allows us to provide strong irrefutable evidence and arguments that agricultural activity exists not only for the economy but also for life. In this study, long-term interdisciplinary field data is used for analysis and answers the following questions. Why have villagers continued to grow rice until now? What kind of profits do villagers receive from their rice growing activities? What is the present significance of subsistence?

An Anthropological Study of Buddhist Movements and Everyday Practices of 'Untouchables' in Contemporary North India

Principal Investigator / Funahashi Kenta

In this research program, I am researching Buddhist conversion movements as well as everyday practices of 'Untouchables' in contemporary north India. In particular, I

am focusing on the identity and ritual practices of 'Converted-Buddhists' in Uttar Pradesh. I am examining how Converted-Buddhists interact with others, especially with relatives and affinities who are not Buddhists but Hindus. This examination will enable us to understand how Converted-Buddhists negotiate with 'caste': their own 'casteness' and the past. Through this investigation, I hope to emphasize that we should consider conversion in the context of the continuity of their past, present and future.

The Humanosphere Supporting Risk and Poverty Avoidance in Cross-national Comparative Perspective: A Case Study of Single Mothers in Okinawa

Principal Investigator / Sato Nao

This study looks into how the humanosphere enables avoidance of poverty and risk, through looking at single mothers regarding (1) their way of working; (2) their way of obtaining assets; and (3) their way of caring for children and aging parents. Single mothers have always been the

targets of poverty reduction as a "poor" group in the field of development economics. Single-mother households in Japan earn about 40% income of other households, yet this trend of heading toward lower income is not observed in Southeast Asian nations.

This study takes Okinawa's case, which is both economically and geographically located between Japan and Southeast Asia and is both socially and culturally similar in its character to Southeast Asia. Additionally, through this research, this study will contribute to the understanding of the concept of "poverty" in the broad sense of the term.

Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research on Innovative Areas

Period: FY2009-2012

Estimating the Impact of Large Scale Tree Plantation in The Peat Swamp Forest on Water, Heat Cycles and the Environment

Principal Investigator / Kozan Osamu

Rapid deforestation in tropical countries contributes to the increase in the atmospheric concentration of carbon dioxide. On the other hand, the importance of bio-materials will be continuously increasing because the demand for recyclable resources is increasing due to the need to reduce the consumption of fossil resources.

This project will try to enhance the theoretical and empirical understanding of soil-vegetation-atmosphere exchanges of carbon dioxide (CO₂), water (H₂O), and energy balance components based on in situ observation and modeling in peat swamp forests, West Kalimantan. We have three research objectives. To estimate water budget using ground water level, rain gauge and water flux data. To observe carbon exchange processes during and after ecological succession from a secondary forest to an artificial forest. And to propose a new method of ground water management to enhance timber productivity and wood quality using observation data and hydrological modeling.

Grant-in-Aid for Research Activity Start-up

Period: FY2010-2012

Sustainable Rangelands Management According to Biased Distribution of Livestock in the Tibetan Cultural Sphere

Principal Investigator / Yamaguchi Takayoshi

Rangeland degradation has been a serious issue for the inland countries of the Eurasian continent, and many countries have tried to solve issues with a blanket approach toward property arrangement such as nationalization or privatization. However, such counter measures have had poor results due to disparities when considering the actual

situation of pastoral societies. Rangeland environment is naturally and socially heterogeneous, and effects their conditions. Rangelands which have good foraging capacity and accessibility tend to be degraded by grazing, yet on the other hand, remote or low-quality rangelands have been underused. Therefore, they require detailed measures according to their respective actual utility conditions. In this study, I will explain the mechanisms which generate the biased distribution of pastoralists and livestock among rangelands from a viewpoint of people's subsistence strategies, and insist on the necessity of alternative measures which consider such uneven utilization.

Asian Connections

Southeast Asian Model for Co-Existence in the 21st Century

In this JSPS Asian Core Research and Education Program (Period: FY April 2009 to March 2014), CSEAS is working with three other core institutions: Thammasat University in Thailand, Political Studies Center of LIPI in Indonesia, and CAPAS (Center for Asian and Pacific Area Studies), Academia Sinica of Taiwan.

With U.S. hegemony at a seeming crisis point, globalization today is far more multi-faceted than imagined a decade ago. The purpose of this program is to enhance our understanding of the widening locally initiated economic, cultural, social and political networks in Asia and to look at local initiatives in facing various urgent issues in the regions, the kinds of networks that emerge from such initiatives, and how existing regional units and boundaries can be challenged and reconsidered in the process. The weakness of institutional and organizational bases in Southeast Asia such as the state and legal structure, and the strength of alternative social capital have long been pointed out. Southeast Asia is therefore a good place to start such a reconsideration, although the inquiry should lead us beyond regional boundaries, this time in particular towards East Asia. Area studies as it started in the west was very much a politically defined endeavor, centered in the west and its viability has long been questioned there. It is time we come up with an alternative multi-lateral area studies created from Asia, with awareness of the widening social networks that criss-cross existing institutional boundaries.

Our aims are as follows:

- Formation of academic network matching the above widening social network
- Mutual cooperation in training and education to foster the next generation of scholars through educational and research exchange in the wider Asian region by sending and receiving graduate students as well as post-doctoral researchers and to ensure strengthening of academic network among the future
- generation of scholars.
Establishing a basis for shared information and publication

The research in the program is carried out in projects as follows:

First half (FY 2009-2011)

- Project 1 The Seven Seas and Regional Reconfiguration: from History of Coexistence to Present Day Issues
- Project 2 Transnationalism: Past Present and Future
- Project 3 Facing the Economic Crisis and Re-thinking the East Asian Growth Model
- Project 4 Transformations in the Local Political and Economic Power

Second half (FY 2011-2013)

- Project 5 Integrative Tributary Management in Asian Rivers
- Project 6 (in preparation)

Projects 1 and 2 combined their efforts to hold an international seminar *Radically Envisioning a Different Southeast Asia: From a Non-State Perspective* on January 18-19, 2011. Professor James Scott was invited and the discussion took off from his recently published book *The Art of Not Being Governed*. While the book is based on the Mainland Southeast Asia and the hills vs. plains dichotomy, in this seminar, we invited scholars working in maritime and Insular Southeast Asia, to widen the discussion on issues related to overcoming the state-centered perspective. Thanks to the masterful discussion of Professor Scott as well as to all of the participants, the discussion was lively and fruitful. Project 3 considers the East Asian economy and its response to the economic crisis. What have been the emerging alternatives to the developmentalism of the past era? Based on ongoing discussion on localization of administration in Southeast Asia, Project 4 looks not only at the state and its administration, but also power at the grassroots and among entrepreneurs that actually bring changes to the society, towards conceptualizing the future of the region.

Together, the four projects in one way or another seek alternatives to the paradigm of state-centeredness and developmentalism as ways to envision the social evolvement and regional reformation in Southeast Asia. Through projects and seminars, the program has questioned future orientations for Southeast Asian studies in this age of globalization. As the East Asian institutes are now actively participating in Southeast Asian Studies, the program has become a valuable arena for exchanging ideas and rethinking our future scholarly direction. In the latter period of the program, we hope to involve more of the hard sciences such as in Project 5.

Throughout, the program has also supported many of the Center's existing projects and programs, especially the Southeast Asia Seminar. This year, it will be held in Thailand in conjunction with Chulalongkorn University.



Participants of the international seminar *Radically Envisioning a Different Southeast Asia: From a Non-State Perspective*, Jan. 18-19, 2011

Research Networks

Japan Consortium for Area Studies (JCAS)

Japan Consortium for Area Studies is a new-type organization network for facilitating the research activities in and on various parts of the world among research institutes, educational institutes, academic societies and area-studies-oriented private organizations. This consortium was established in April 2004 in order to exchange information and further promote research activities by networking institutes and researchers on Area Studies. It has now established itself as the indispensable academic community on Area Studies with 89 affiliates as of April, 2010. Our center was one of the founding institutes for establishing the consortium in collaboration with Japan Center for Area Studies, National Museum of Ethnology, Research Institute for Languages and Cultures of Asia and Africa, Tokyo University of Foreign Studies, Slavic Research Center, Hokkaido University and has been committed itself to support its activities until now.

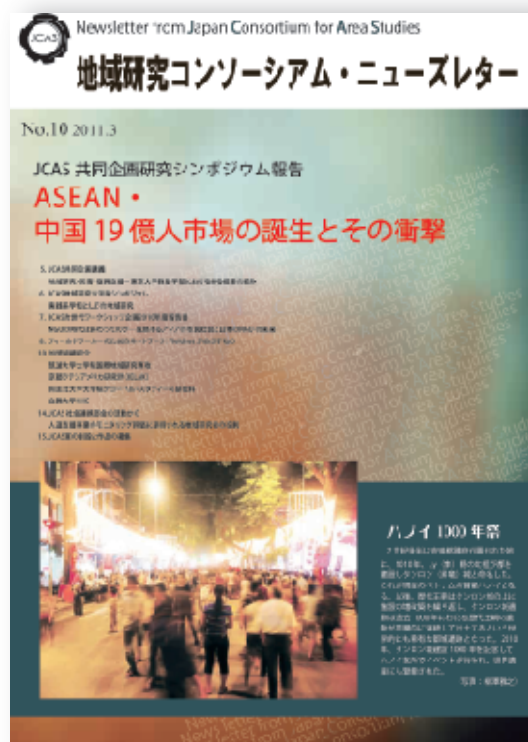
JCAS has entered into a new stage in 2010 by actively promoting collaboration and networking among and beyond members. The main fields of activities are as follows: 1. Institutional framework for Area Studies, 2. Promotion of Collaborative Researches, 3. Cooperation with Academic Societies, 4. Linkages with society, 5. Publicizing activities in society. JCAS will give awards to those who made great achievements in Area Studies from 2011.

<http://www.jcas.jp/>

Institute of Sustainability Science (ISS)

In collaboration with local people, local government and an NPO at Moriyma, Kutsuki and Kameoka Field Stations, we are trying to build up the sustainable livelihood of local communities by applying a methodology entitled "Practice-oriented Area Study." In Moriyma Field Station, the significance of eating indigenous fishes from Lake Biwa is being reconsidered through the making of traditional fermented fish called "Narezushi" under the guidance of local fisherman. In Kutsuki Field Station, we are trying not only to reconstruct a traditional lifestyle such as intentional burning to make thatch, plant or swidden cultivation but also to develop modern technology such as solar energy generation integrating the traditional and modern. In Kameoka Field Station, we are trying to reconstruct the association of human, mountain, river and town through the revival project of river rafting which was the main form of transportation in former days to carry timber from the Tanba mountain range to Kyoto. Our activity is also performed together with local people in other Asian countries for mutual enlightenment. In addition to these activities, on the basis of MOU between Moriyma Municipal Cooperation and Institute of Sustainable Science (ISS), the Ohkawa river re-activation project was started in 2010 in collaboration with Misaki Jichikai (a residential Autonomous Association), Moriya Municipal Cooperation and CSEAS

<http://iss.iae.kyoto-u.ac.jp/iss/jp/index>



2 Staff Research Interests



Photos: Yamada Isamu

Division of Integrated Area Studies

This division explores the age of information and globalization through synthetic and holistic approaches, and pursues comparative research on areas within and transcending the boundaries of Southeast Asia, as well as on regional information systems. In addition, the division integrates and coordinates the research of the Center in collaboration with the other research divisions and the Division of Area Informatics.

Division of Human-Nature Dynamics

This division explores the coexistence of humans and their environment. The Ecological Resources section pursues research on human ecology, environmental management systems, and resources, and the Life Environment section studies human life in relation to the environment, including studies of food, nutrition, hygiene and disease.

Division of Socio-Cultural Dynamics

This division explores the changing interactions of culture, society, and ecology through perspectives that challenge the disciplinary and geographic boundaries shaping past studies of Southeast Asia. It studies social transformations, cultural aspects of production, the creation of borderland spaces, and everyday life, as well as religion, knowledge practices, the institution of culture, and gender and sexuality.

Division of Economic and Political Dynamics

This division studies globalization, regionalization, and regional development. The division is concerned with the political economy of Southeast Asia and the broader East Asian economy; agricultural and development economics; government, politics, regionalism, and the regionalization of Southeast Asia.

Division of Information and Network for Area Studies

This division provides various information resources, an information infrastructure based on the Internet, and a support system for highly utilized resources in Area Studies. Also, in order to build the concept and discipline of Area Informatics as a research field at the Center, the division explores a methodology for applying informatics in area studies.

Division of Integrated Area Studies

**Shimizu
Hiromu**

Professor
Director

- 1 Grassroots globalization among indigenous peoples in Cordillera Mountains of Northern Luzon
- 2 Comparative study of Japan and the Philippines under America's Shadow

**Kono
Yasuyuki**

Professor

- 1 Sustainable Humansphere Studies
- 2 Land and water resources management
- 3 Livelihood studies

**Ohno
Shun**

Visiting Professor

- 1 Transnational mobility of Southeast Asian care workers and globalization of care
- 2 Identities and citizenships of Nikkei (Nikkeijin) migrants from Asia (the Philippines, Indonesia and China)
- 3 Media culture crossing national boundaries in East Asia

**Watanabe
Kazuo**

Researcher (G-COE)

- 1 Sustainability analysis about subsistence based rice growth system in a Northeast Thai Village
- 2 Tracing of wild resource usage by GIS and Remote Sensing
- 3 Estimation of forest biomass in the peat swamp area, Indonesia

**Yamaguchi
Takayoshi**

Researcher (G-COE)

- 1 Study on human ecology in the alpine region of Tibet

**Masuda
Kazuya**

Researcher (G-COE)

- 1 Local knowledge of natural use
- 2 Multi-level territoriality of natural resources
- 3 Revitalization of community in the rural area of Indonesia and Japan

**Adachi
Yoshinao**

Researcher (G-COE)

- 1 Sustainable farming systems in the plain regions in mainland Southeast Asia
- 2 Harmonizing agricultural production through natural resources management
- 3 Changes in natural resources values in Southeast Asia

**Oowada
Keiko**

Researcher (G-COE)

- 1 Woman's work in Northeast Thailand
- 2 Migration and changing families in Southeast Asia
- 3 Global families in aging societies with fewer children

**Suzuki
Haruka**

Researcher (G-COE)

- 1 Timber utilization in Indonesia
- 2 Ecological resources utilization and community development

**Funahashi
Kenta**

Researcher (G-COE)

- 1 Everyday and religious ritual practices of 'converted-Buddhists' in contemporary North India
- 2 Dalits ('Untouchables') studies in contemporary India
- 3 Perspectives on the identity of discriminated and oppressed

**Retno
Kusumaningtyas**

Researcher (G-COE)

- 1 Migration stimulated by global commodity development: Oil palm plantation development in Sumatra
- 2 History of migration to search for agricultural land from Java Island to the outer islands of Indonesia
- 3 Community natural resource management and land use changes related with incoming migration and global commodity development

**Fukushima
Maki**

Researcher (G-COE)

- 1 Characteristics in plant diversity managed in swidden cultivation ecosystems in Southeast Asia
- 2 Evaluation of human-managed ecosystems in Southeast Asia and Japan

**Hirai
Masaaki**

Researcher (G-COE)

- 1 Ecological history in African Savanna Area
- 2 Interrelationship between humanity and nature
- 3 Ethnoscience

**Kubo
Tadayuki**

JSPS Research Fellow

- 1 Life strategy of refugees/migrants
- 2 Cross border movements of people
- 3 Refugee resettlement to third countries

Division of Human-Nature Dynamics

**Matsubayashi
Koza**
Professor

- 1 Longitudinal study on healthcare for community-dwelling elderly in Japan
- 2 Comparative Area Studies on healthcare designs for the community-dwelling elderly associated with ecology and culture
- 3 Study on neurodegenerative diseases in New Guinea

**Nishibuchi
Mitsuaki**
Professor

- 1 Disclosing the relationship between the natural environment unique to Asia and human activities such as culture, society, and economic activities through an analysis of infectious diseases
- 2 Globalization and food safety
- 3 Transnational movements of mosquito borne infectious diseases

**Kozan
Osamu**
Associate Professor

- 1 Sustainability of the large scale tree plantation in the peat swamp forest, Indonesia
- 2 Impacts of climate change and human activity on regional hydrological cycle in the Aral Sea Basin

**Nakaguchi
Yoshitsugu**
Assistant Professor

- 1 Area study on diarrhea and food in Southeast Asia
- 2 Study on food safety for salted food
- 3 Infectious disease and tolerance in Southeast Asia

**Sato
Takahiro**
Program-specific
Assistant Professor
(G-COE)

- 1 Water resource management in Arid/Semi-arid areas
- 2 Landuse/cover change analysis
- 3 Development of Humanosphere Index

**Torii
Kiyoshi**
Visiting Professor

- 1 Analysis of the creation of three dimensional landscape image-based watersheds and hydrological environment areas through DEM
- 2 Observation of overseas large scale irrigation areas land use change processes through Earth observation satellites

**Hu
Huabin**
Visiting Professor

- 1 Ethnobotany: Indigenous knowledge, wild plants, economic plants
- 2 Landscape Ecology: GIS, land use change, regional planning, ecosystem services
- 3 Information system: plant databases
<http://www.plantip.csdb.cn/> <http://cbis.xtbg.ac.cn/> and digital garden system <http://dgs.xtbg.ac.cn/>

**Nathan
Badenoch**
Visiting Associate
Professor

- 1 Dynamic multilingual society in Southeast Asia
- 2 Inter-ethnic networks in northern Laos
- 3 Linkages between linguistic diversity and biological diversity

**Fujita
Motoko**
Program-Specific
Researcher (G-COE)

- 1 Bird diversity in large-scale plantations
- 2 Bird ecosystem services in human-modified landscape

**Wada
Taizo**
Program-Specific
Researcher (G-COE)

- 1 Mental health and functional ability among the elderly
- 2 Advance Care Planning in the end of life care

**Uamturapojn
Pichai**
Researcher
(Scientific Research)

- 1 Organizational resilience in cross-border infrastructure development between Lao PDR and Thailand
- 2 Inland water transport development in Mekong River Basin
- 3 Livelihood transition in GMS cross-border development

**Chakma
Shishir Swapan**
Researcher
(Scientific Research)

- 1 Agricultural technologies and food security
- 2 Information in farmer decision making
- 3 Impact of changing *Jhom* (swidden) cultivation on local culture

**Kato
Atsufumi**
Researcher
(Scientific Research)

- 1 Governance through community in contemporary Vietnam
- 2 Community ideology and alternative dispute resolution in Vietnam
- 3 Reconstruction of the intimate and public spheres for women in Vietnam

**Akiyama
Akiko**
Visiting Researcher

- 1 Organic agriculture in South India
- 2 Certification systems of agriculture and food

**Kasahara
Junko**
JSPS Research Fellow

- 1 Subjective happiness of community-dwelling elderly people
- 2 End of life care for elderly people
- 3 Optimal ageing

Division of Socio-Cultural Dynamics

**Hayami
Yoko**
Professor

- 1 Changes among minority ethnic groups in mainland Southeast Asia
- 2 Changes in the intimate and public spheres in Southeast Asia
- 3 Religious and cultural reconstruction in border zones

**Koizumi
Junko**
Professor

- 1 Thai History and Historiography
- 2 History of Area Studies

**Ishikawa
Noboru**
Associate Professor

- 1 Global ethnography
- 2 Equatorial high biomass society

**Caroline
Sy Hau**
Associate Professor

- 1 Philippine and Southeast Asian nationalism
- 2 Ethnic Chinese in Southeast Asia
- 3 Cultural studies

**Kobayashi
Satoru**
Assistant Professor

- 1 Community life under state reconstruction in Cambodia
- 2 Time-space analysis of Buddhist activities in mainland Southeast Asia

**Simon
Creak**
Visiting Associate
Professor

- 1 History and historiography of Southeast Asia, especially Laos
- 2 Political and cultural aspects of sport and physical culture
- 3 The Southeast Asian Peninsula and Southeast Asian Games (1959~)

**Nishi
Makoto**
Program-specific
Assistant Professor
(G-COE)

- 1 Community ethics and caring practices to cope with HIV/AIDS
- 2 The ethics and politics of care in Asian and African societies
- 3 Democracy and developmentalism in sub-Saharan Africa

**Samejima
Hiromitsu**
Program-specific
Researcher
(Scientific Research)

- 1 Ecology
- 2 Sustainable management of tropical rainforest

Division of Economic and Political Dynamics

Mizuno Kosuke

Professor

- 1 Democratization and decentralization of community organizations and institutional change
- 2 Small businesses and future development within Southeast Asian economic development
- 3 Sustainable Humanosphere development, multiple forms of East Asian development models of local development under post-authoritarian export-orientated industrialization and Sustainable Humanosphere development as seen from Indonesia's regions

Fujita Koichi

Professor

- 1 Comparative study on historical path dependency in the development of East, Southeast and South Asia with an emphasis on the 'traditional' structures of rural societies
- 2 Socioeconomic changes in contemporary South Asian villages
- 3 Migrant issues from Myanmar to Thailand

Sugihara Kaoru

Professor

- 1 The East Asian miracle in global history
- 2 The history of intra-Asian trade
- 3 A study of the historical path of humanosphere-sustainable development

Okamoto Masaaki

Associate Professor

- 1 Political Economy of Plantation Development in Southeast Asia
- 2 "Local Politics" in the Capital Cities in Southeast Asia

Nagatsu Kazufumi

Visiting Associate Professor

- 1 Social history of the maritime world in Southeast Asia
- 2 A comparative area study on the social dynamics of border zones
- 3 Interactive processes over "environmental issues" between the maritime folks and global actors in Southeast Asia

Sato Shiro

Program-specific Researcher (G-COE)

- 1 Nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation measures to regulate the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons
- 2 Non-Western international relations from Asian and African perspectives
- 3 Beyond "Utopianism vs. Realism" in political science

Jafar Suromenggolo

Researcher(Research Collaboration Promotion Organization)

- 1 Indonesian labour movement during the revolution, 1945-49
- 2 Indonesian working class and its literary production
- 3 Narratives of migrant workers in East Asia

Seto Hiroyuki

Researcher (Research Collaboration Promotion Organization)

- 1 Central-Local relationship of resource managements in Lao PDR
- 2 Historical change of local administration of Lao PDR
- 3 Transformation of state-party regimes in Asia

Sato Nao

Researcher (Research Collaboration Promotion Organization)

- 1 Cross-national study of single mother's "poverty"
- 2 The role of social capital in risk response and poverty avoidance

Shimamura Miwa

Researcher (Scientific Research)

- 1 Capacity of resource management systems for ecosystem resilience under volcanic risks of mount Merapi, Indonesia
- 2 Ecological function of indigenous farming practices on local avifauna in Indonesia
- 3 Ecosystems management and biological conservation in anthropogenic landscapes

Hamamoto Satoko

Researcher (Scientific Research)

- 1 Area Studies on maritime communities along the Makassar Straits
- 2 Religious practice in the everyday life world of women of the Makassar and the Bugis
- 3 Social reconstruction after natural disasters and commitment among devastated communities, local government and the outside-supporters

2

Staff Research Interests

Japanese Visiting Scholars

Mine Yoichi
Professor

- 1 Philosophical/methodological foundations of human security and development
- 2 Comparative history of land utilization, population change and institutional evolution in Asia and Africa
- 3 African Area Studies: Political institutions and economic development in South Africa and its neighbouring countries

Arimoto Takafumi
Professor

- 1 Empowerment of fishing communities through technology transfer of Japanese type of set-net
- 2 Behavioral physiology of fish for capture fisheries and aquaculture technology

Yamamoto Sota
Associate Professor

- 1 Ethnobotanical research on genus *capsicum* in Asia and Oceania
- 2 Crop diversity and its traditional knowledge in small islands
- 3 Traditional Alchole Producing Process in Southeast Asia

Tomita Shinsuke
Researcher

- 1 The role of montain areas as a safety net for livelihood sustainability in mainland Southeast Asia
- 2 The role of natural resources on the formation of local institutions, population and family in mainland Southeast Asia

Division of Information and Network for Area Studies

Shibayama Mamoru
Professor

- 1 Development of Area Informatics
- 2 Hanoi's urbanization under the French colonial period
- 3 Asian maritime exchange in the 15th-19th centuries with emphasis on the relationship between Ayutthaya, Ryukyu, China, and Japan

Ando Kazuo
Associate Professor

- 1 Changes in agricultural technologies and the development of village societies in Southeast and South Asia
- 2 People's subjective participation in rural development projects by village communities, and local government learned through Practice-oriented Area Studies or Practice and Action Research Area Studies in Asia and Japan

Kitamura Yumi
Assistant Professor

- 1 Southeast Asian studies librarianship
- 2 Chinese Indonesian Culture in Post Suharto Indonesia
- 3 International migration of Chinese Indonesians in Post World War II

Kitani Kimiya
Assistant Professor

- 1 Resource sharing system for Southeast Asian Periodicals
- 2 Possibility of Information transmission utilizing open source software
- 3 Availability of prevention system for information security

Mario I. Lopez
Assistant Professor

- 1 The construction of transnational families in Japan and Southeast Asia
- 2 The role of religion in supporting immigrant workers overseas
- 3 Reconceptualizations of care in ageing societies

Nakamura Hitoshi
Visiting Professor

- 1 Practical research on terraced paddy fields and its village
- 2 Study on the role of NPO and Administration in the development of Asian model green tourists
- 3 Tradition and change of home food (sushi) in the present age

**Yajima
Kichiji**

Visiting Researcher

- 1 Practice-oriented Area Studies on participatory rural development
- 2 Village Folklore and traditional culture museums and rediscovering local available wisdom and technologies
- 3 People's participatory community development

**Imakita
Tetsuya**

Visiting Researcher

- 1 Historical change in the utilization of mountain forest, bush and grassland and its regional differences
- 2 Restoration of the traditional utilization of mountain forests, bush and grassland in western and northern parts of Lake Biwa
- 3 Rehabilitation of secondary forest dominated by Quercus trees and the reconstruction of sustainable livelihood

**Kawarabayashi
Hiroshi**

Visiting Researcher

- 1 The rebuilding of the connection of "people, woods, rivers and cities" in the Hozu River (Katsura River) basin by utilizing the "raft" as a symbol

**Shimada
Nahoko**

Visiting Researcher

- 1 The potential of native fishes in Lake Biwa as foods
- 2 Geographic studies of sacred places

**Fujii
Miho**

Visiting Researcher

- 1 Local people's wisdom
- 2 Public river management

**Shimagami
Motoko**

Visiting Researcher

- 1 Village government and autonomy in Indonesia
- 2 Community-based resource management
- 3 Action-oriented research approaches related to the above-mentioned themes

**Toyota
Tomoya**

Visiting Researcher

- 1 The potential of Kiyotaki River seen from Masuya where writers and students stay and use inns
- 2 An investigative study of inland transportation by water on Kiyotaki River, exploring how the river is closely connected with villages
- 3 Atago mountain worship and the lives of Kiyotaki residents

3 Division of Information and Networks

Library

The CSEAS library has been a most essential foundation in the promotion of research activities in the field of Southeast Asian studies. As the result of ongoing collection development focusing on academic publications on Southeast Asia, the library holds approximately 170,000 items and assures access by both domestic and overseas patrons through its open access policy and reference services. The library has a strong emphasis on publications published in Southeast Asia and especially, for Thailand and Indonesia, up to date book acquisitions are operated through the CSEAS overseas liaison offices in Bangkok and Jakarta. In addition, the library also collects archival materials from colonial periods in microfilm format such as Memories van Overgave of the Dutch East Indies, the British Public Record Office's general correspondence before 1906 on Siam (FO 69), and so forth.

While the library is devoted to collecting and providing access to historical documents and academic works on Southeast Asia, it is also keen on responding to the changes in Southeast Asia and working together with researchers. For example, the CSEAS co-research program now has a special slot for document based research and provides sufficient funding for acquisition of library materials related to proposed document based research. This open and collaborative atmosphere of the library is also created by the librarians that the library receives as foreign fellows. Over the past 20 years since 1986, many librarians from Southeast Asia and United States have spent 6 months at the library and not only pursued their academic research interest but also contributed to the development of the library in various ways. We are looking forward to working many others in the near future.

CSEAS Library Special Collections

Over the years, CSEAS has also become an important repository of special collections which are introduced below.

Charas Collection

This is a personal collection donated to our library by Mr. Charas Pikul, a former Thai government officer consisting of 9,000 volumes of monographs. The outstanding feature of this collection is 4,000 cremation volumes Nagsue Ngan Sop. These are a unique form of publication in Thailand, usually published on the occasion of cremation rites of an important figure. Cremation volumes not only include information on the deceased person, but also selected texts of various genres. These are considered the largest collection of such volumes outside Thailand.

Foronda Collection

This personal collection of a famous historian, Dr. Marcelino Foronda, late professor of De La Salle University, Manila, consists of 7,000 volumes of monographs and various other materials on Philippine history. The materials include prayers and underground publications from the Marcos years.

Ocampo Collection

The collection of the popular Filipino historian and writer, Dr. Ambeth R. Ocampo, Chairman of the National Historical Commission of the Philippines (2002-present) and Chairman of the History Department, Ateneo de Manila University, this Collection consists of 1,000 items namely: rare books (from the 17th century to the Post War period), periodicals including the Congressional Record, and ephemera including original Filipino sheet music from the early 20th century. A few of the items are not even in the collection of the National Library of the Philippines, thus making the collection an important research source for those interested in the political and cultural history of the Philippines.

Indonesia Islam Collection

Collection of recent Islamic publications in Indonesia which is approximately 1,000 volumes. The CSEAS library is housed in the historical building of the former Kyoto Textile Company (recently renovated inside).



The Ocampo Collection housed in the CSEAS Library



The CSEAS library is housed in the historical building of the former Kyoto Textile Company (recently renovated inside)

Map Collections

Maps

The map collection concentrates on Southeast Asia but includes images of almost the whole area from South to East Asia, including India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Nepal, China, Korea, Australia, the Pacific islands, Japan, and surrounding regions.

Dates of publication of the maps range from the pre-war period to recent aerial surveys.

At present the collection comprises nearly 40,000 sheets. Of historical value are topographical maps of South and East Asia prepared by the Land Survey Department of the defunct Japanese Imperial Army, scale 1:25,000 and 1:50,000. Also included in the collection are a small number of thematic maps on land use, geology, and vegetation of Southeast Asian countries. Listing can be seen on the CSEAS HP.

Satellite Imageries

Acquisitions of satellite images including Landsat MSS, Landsat TM, MOS, and JERS-1 started in 1978, and the present holdings number approximately 3,500 scenes. The area covered includes all regions of Southeast Asia, the eastern half of the Indian subcontinent, the whole of Bangladesh, part of South China, and Japan. Scenes from two or more seasons are chosen wherever possible. The collection concentrated in the beginning on black-and-white positive films (bands 4, 5, and 7) with a scale of 1:1,000,000, then on color prints with a scale of 1:250,000, and on digital data in recent years.

The utilization of satellite images has changed from the visual interpretation of macro-topography, land use,

vegetation, and hydrological environment to digital analyses of a wide range of spatial information through incorporating results in the Geographical Information System. The listing of our collection can be seen on the CSEAS HP.

Aerial Photos : Williams-Hunt Collection

Aerial photos comprising nearly 5,800 sheets were taken by Peter Williams-Hunt around the time of World War II. The collection includes photos of Cambodia (1,258), Thailand (1,671), Myanmar (821), Malaysian (2,632), and Singapore (240). The pictures are being digitized for the construction of a new database.

Human Ecology File (HEF)

Collected by Hawaii's East-West Center, these 8,400 files report Human Ecology research in abstracts, bulletins, various reports, and periodicals. The collection includes the Agro-forestry file (1,600 files) and the Watershed file (1,200 files). CSEAS has been working since 2001 to build an HEF database so this research can be retrieved via the Internet.



Map Room



Williams-Hunt Collection
(from home page)

GIS Laboratory

The GIS Laboratory (GIS Lab) was established in 2004 to nurture and foster skills in Geographical Information System (GIS)/Remote Sensing (RS) in the education and research of area studies. The GIS Lab is equipped with eight PCs installed with GIS/RS-related software, such as ArcGIS, EDARS Imagine, and Definiens Training Courses for introduction to GIS/RS, organized by JCAS (Japan Consortium for Area Studies).

Also, the Linux Operating System (OS) allows FOSS (Free and Open Source Software) GIS functions, such as Minnesota Map Server, Z39.50 Gateway Server, and SQL Servers, to be customized in support of training and education in area studies.

The GIS Lab can be used by CSEAS staff, visiting scholars, and ASAFAS students, as well as in conjunction with special lectures and training classes organized by JCAS, JICA, and other institutions.

Current Activities

Area Informatics and Agricultural Ecology courses, ASAFAS, Kyoto University

Seminar on GIS software (GRASS, MapServer, and other FOSS) for ecological and agricultural application in Southeast Asian countries, organized by JICA (Japan International Cooperation Agency)

Workshop and Special Seminar on GIS/RS technologies, organized by CSEAS

Contact

Liaison Office of
Research Department

E-mail:
liaison@cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp



Students taking a GIS lesson given by
Watanabe Kazuo, July 12, 2011

Database

CSEAS has been building an advanced and unique database for its holdings on Southeast Asia, as well as continuing to collect such research materials. The name and description of the database components follow:

Thai Database of Three Seals Law and Palm Leaf Text <http://gissv.cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp/ksd/>

Thai full-text database composed of the "Law of Three Seals" (*Kotmai Tra Sam Duang*, 239,576 examples) in 1805 and 60,000 examples of ancient documents written on palm branches (one document consisting of 6 lines on a 60 cm leaf). The development of this database in 2004 and 2005 was supported by a JSPS Grant-In-Aid of Scientific Research (Database).

ARIS Southeast Asian Topographic Map Database <http://aris.cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp/mapserver/index.html>

Topographical map image database (about 2,260 images) using GIS. Cross-searching several databases with key word available based on Z39.50/Dubrin Core standard. Database development in 2004 and 2005 was supported by a JSPS Grant-In-Aid of Scientific Research (Database).

Photo Collection

http://aris.cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp/photolib/perl/photolib_welcome

Pictures taken during the course of fieldwork by CSEAS staff. More than 2,000 pictures cover natural environment, agriculture, forests, fishery, politics, economy, culture, and history in Southeast Asia.

CSEAS Thai OPAC

<http://library.cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp/cseas/>

Bibliographic database of CSEAS library holdings in Thai. Approximately 9,000 records are searchable as of January 2006.

Map (map collection) Database

<http://aris.cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp/map/>

Nearly 40,000 sheets of maps concentrating on Southeast Asia and surrounding regions (see below).

Space Satellite Image Database

<http://aris.cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp/map/>

Approximately 3,500 satellite images including Landsat MSS, Landsat TM, MOS, and JERS-1 (see below).

Agricultural Statistics Collection of Mainland Southeast Asia (Agro-SEAD)

<http://sead.cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp/index.htm>

Statistical data collections of life and environment in Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand, and Vietnam. Data collection comprises 3,884 sheets and 101 statistical books.

Database of Comprehensive Urbanism of Hanoi, Vietnam (HANOIDB)

<http://area.net.cias.kyoto-u.ac.jp/hanoidb/K/>

The database "HANOIDB" is a comprehensive database concerning studies on urbanization of Hanoi from the 19th to 21st century. The number of materials in the database comprises totally 3,618 files.

http://www.cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp/database/database_en.html



Space Satellite Image Database



Hanoi_DB Database of Comprehensive Urbanism of Hanoi, Vietnam (HANOIDB)



WHC03723: Bangkok in 1946 - Williams-Hunt Collection



Map Collection Database

Information Processing Office

The Information Processing Office handles information infrastructure and has established a coordination system with the managers of information technology at CSEAS. In this capacity, the Office handles a wide range of activities, from the maintenance, improvement of infrastructure to the recovery of important data, and information security. In addition to handling researchers' IT-related requests, the Office joins research activities relating to area studies.

Research Support

The Information Processing Office provides support and improvement of the computing environment, including hardware and software, for public information transmission

not only within our Center but also with related organizations. It also advises on the handling of intellectual property rights on the web, such as copyright and privacy information. The Office has developed the system, design, and layout of the CSEAS website and established an integrated system of information security for our organization, including consulting and support.

Recently, the Office has been making efforts for the supports and developments of web site utilizing the Content Management System. The Office web site could be opened to the public on July 1, 2011. The aim is to introduce not only local services but also the latest information technology.

<http://www.cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp/info/en/>

4 Global Academic Networks

Overseas Liaison Office

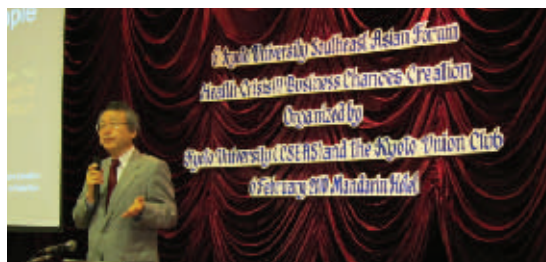
CSEAS has two overseas liaison offices. The Bangkok Liaison Office was established in 1963, and its present location is in the Sukhumvit area in central Bangkok. The Jakarta Residence was established in 1970 at Jalan Rajasa, Kebayoran Baru, Jakarta, and has been funded by the Japanese government since 1973. Since their set up, both liaison offices have continued to facilitate research collaboration between the Center and various academic institutions in Thailand and Indonesia. And, in recent years both offices have expanded from their original bases of Thai and Indonesia studies to include a broader approach to Southeast Asian studies, reflecting the diversification of research activities of CSEAS staff.

The offices have three major functions. First, is operating as a base for information collection. Some of the major

collections are periodical publications in Thailand and Indonesia; statistics, documents, and maps. Both offices are conducting the acquisition of various materials both in vernacular languages in Southeast Asia and in European languages too. The offices likewise function as a publicity base, organizing workshops and holding receptions for scholars in Thailand, Indonesia and from the other regions in Southeast Asia in order to enrich the understanding of activities of CSEAS. The offices also serve as a channel for various inquiries about local institutes in Southeast Asia from Japanese and other researchers and students. Finally, the offices strongly support the operation of joint research by Southeast Asian scholars and Japan-based researchers especially in the implementation of the newly launched "International Program of Collaborative Research, CSEAS [IPCR-CSEAS]"



Party held at the Jakarta Liaison Office that organized by Prof. Matsumoto Hiroshi, president of Kyoto University, in Jan. 2010.



The alumni and alumna associations of Kyoto University in Thailand and Indonesia have started to organize "Kyoto University Southeast Asia Forum" in each country every year since 2008, and Bangkok and Jakarta liaison offices assist in the preparation. The photo shows Prof. Ohnishi Yuzo, vice-president of Kyoto University, who was making a complimentary address at 6th Forum in Bangkok in Feb. 2010.



An event introducing *Dashi* culture, a Japanese soup stock, was held at Bangkok liaison office, and enjoyed by many Thai in Aug. 2010.

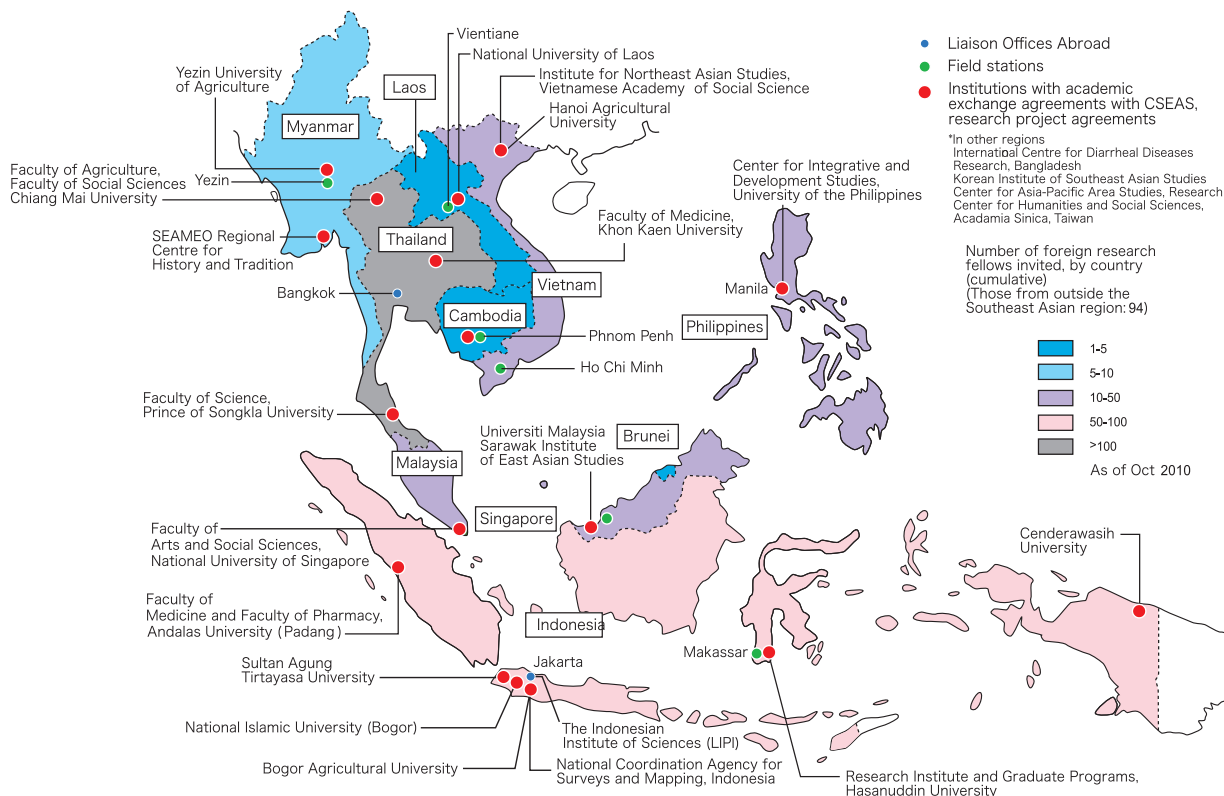
Visiting Research Fellows

The list of visiting research fellows for 2011-12 is an impressive mix of well-known senior and up-and-coming scholars. Currently in residence are Khin Oo, Thanyathip Sripana, Muhamad Iqbal Djawad, Aussanee Munprasit, Anthony Milner, Joannes Wibisono, and Jirapan Intarasiripong. Dani Duri, Jeon Je Seong, Dolly Kyaw, Cayetano Paderanga, Jr., Ariel Heryanto, Chris Baker, Michael Feener, and Pranee Kiriyanant will be joining the Center from late 2011 to early 2012.

As in the past, these scholars' stay with CSEAS have been very productive, and their outputs include book manuscripts (original and revised) as well as articles and essays on their fields. They give public lectures and participate actively in seminars, workshops, conferences and other research activities in the Center as well as in Japan.

Information on the respective research projects of these scholars can be found in the URL:

http://www.cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp/staff/staff_en.html



Memoranda of Understanding (MOU)

CSEAS actively promotes Southeast Asian studies by establishing institutional linkages with various universities and research institutes in the region. The Center, often in collaboration with the Graduate School of Asian and African Area Studies of Kyoto University, has signed memoranda of understanding (MOUs) aimed at fostering academic exchange and cooperation through programs of exchange of faculty members and researchers; exchange of academic information, including library materials and research publications; and joint research activities including seminar, conference and symposium.

Memorandums by Country

Country	Organizations	Country	Organizations
Indonesia	9	Singapore	1
Thailand	4	Bangladesh	1
Cambodia	2	Bhutan	1
Vietnam	2	Nepal	1
Laos	1	Egypt	1
Myanmar	2	Taiwan	1
Malaysia	1	South Korea	1
Philippines	1		



Signing MOU between CSEAS and Chiang Mai University, Jun. 13 2011 (MOUs as of 2011)

The API Fellowships

The Nippon Foundation established the Fellowships for Asian Public Intellectuals (API Fellowships) in cooperation with Asian intellectuals and organizations in 2000. The participating countries include Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand, Malaysia, Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam and Japan. CSEAS is the partner institution in Japan, and the Japanese secretariat operates within the Center. The API Fellowships aim to promote mutual learning and contribute to the growth of public spaces in which effective responses to regional needs can be generated. It has enabled public intellectuals in Asia to pursue academic, cultural, and professional projects in the API participating countries. Since 2002, CSEAS has organized 19 seminars in which 58 API fellows gave presentations and shared their insights with staff and students from CSEAS and other institutions.



Japan Country workshop in Mar. 2011

5 Publications

Since its beginning, CSEAS has given priority to publishing its research results. The quarterly journal *Southeast Asian Studies* began with the founding of the centre, and since the 1960s monographs have also been published in both Japanese and in English. During this past decade, three more series were started: a monograph series called Kyoto Area Studies on Asia (both in Japanese and in English),

Monographs

CSEAS publishes four series for the presentation of original academic studies contributing to the development of Southeast Asian area studies. Our monograph series was originally authored exclusively by CSEAS faculty, but since 2000 the series has been open to outside contributors from both within and outside Japan. As of March 2009, four

Kyoto CSEAS Series on Asian Studies and the multilingual online journal *Kyoto Review of Southeast Asia* (begun during the first COE project and currently funded by the Toyota Foundation), which is available at <http://www.kyotoreviewsea.org/>. April 2007 also marked the debut of the Kyoto Working Papers on Area Studies. A complete list of CSEAS publications is available on the HP.

http://www.cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp/edit/index_en.htm

volumes of Kyoto Area Studies on Asia in Japanese and three volumes in English, as well as one Monograph of CSEAS in English have been authored by outside contributors. The policy has now become a regular and recognized feature of our publication program and is supported mainly by JSPS Grants-in-aid for publication.

Series	Language	Publisher	Number of Published Titles
Kyoto CSEAS Series on Asian Studies	English	Kyoto University Press and NUS	3
Kyoto Area Studies on Asia	Japanese	Kyoto University Press	24
Kyoto Area Studies on Asia	English	Kyoto University Press and Trans Pacific Press	21
CSEAS Monographs	Japanese	Sobunsha	24
CSEAS Monographs	English	University of Hawai'i Press	21

Kyoto Area Studies on Asia (in English)

Re-thinking Economic Development: The Green Revolution, Agrarian Structure and Transformation in Bangladesh
Fujita Koichi. 2010.

Fujita Koichi's study investigates the impact of agrarian development programs on rural class structure in Bangladesh and highlights how local administration of infrastructure affected the social stratification of villages. Fujita shows how the so-called Green Revolution was conducive to the formation of the groundwater market and the emergence of the 'waterlords.' This book demonstrates the ways in which the failure of formal finance facilities contributed to credit flow from the wealthy to the poor, with the transformation of the potato-marketing system and the structure of rural finance. (1)

The Limits of Tradition: Peasants and Land Conflicts in Indonesia
Urano Mariko. 2010.

The Limits of Tradition explores the discourse of *adat* (customary or traditional) landownership that played an important role in peasant resistance against Indonesia's state development programs demonstrating its inherent limits as a viable instrument for enhancing the rights of forest-dwelling communities. Urano traces the process in which the government and NGOs developed competing interpretations of discourse and presents detailed fieldwork on how the lower classes appropriated it. This book presents an in-depth study of the role of subaltern elites in creating and organizing counter-hegemonic culture. (2)

Bangsa and Umma: Development of People-grouping Concepts in Islamized Southeast Asia

Edited by Yamamoto Hiroyuki, Anthony Milner, Kawashima Midori and Arai Kazuhiro. 2011.

Having experienced a large-scale reorganization of social order over the past decade, the people of the Malay world have struggled to position themselves. They have been classified - and have classified themselves - with categories as *bangsa* (nation/ethnic group) and *umma* (Islamic network). In connection with these key concepts, this study explores a variety of dimensions of these and other 'people-grouping' classifications, which also include Malayu, Jawi, and Paranakan. The book examines how these categories played a significant part in the colonial and post-colonial periods in areas ranging from Malaysia, Indonesia, and the Philippines. It demonstrates the extent to which shifting social conditions interact with the contours of group identity. This is a collaborative work by scholars based in the US, Japan, Malaysia, and Australia.



Kyoto Area Studies on Asia (in Japanese)

The Global Economy and a Local Society: Sweets and Bitters of People in West Java 1700-1830
Ohashi Atsuko. 2010.

This Japanese title focuses on the multilayered processes of modernization under the Javanese colonial government and its effects upon nature and the environment in Western Java in the first quarter of the 19th century. Analyzing the then administration and the people who lived in the area, this book is situated within and examines from the perspective of global history.

Living with the Risks: Risk Responses of the Lower-classes in Bangkok
Endo Tamaki. 2011.

In the era of globalization, uncertainty and insecurity is increasing. This book analyzes the risk managing processes of urban lower-class by focusing on two dimensions: residence and occupation. What is the role of "individual," "household," "community" and "society" in the risk management process? What are the "successes" and upward mobility of the urban lower-class? What do the dynamics of the Informal Economy mean for the city? This inspiring volume cuts in the core of disparity issues, taking advantage of a combination of multi-disciplinary framework and diligent fieldwork. It succeeds in depicting people's survival in the wake of diverse risks in Bangkok. (3)

Reconfiguring Cambodian Rural Villages
Kobayashi Satoru. 2011.

This book is a pioneering ethnographic study of Cambodian rural society after the rule of Democratic Kampuchea (1975-79). Based on long-term anthropological

fieldwork in central Cambodia, the book uncovered the actual processes and conditions that informed socio-cultural reconfigurations of Cambodian rural villages after the turmoil of civil war and totalitarian state rule in the 1970s. The book describes, analyses and reconstructs regional history through local narratives which illustrate not only the unique characteristics of contemporary village lives but also the continuity and change of social structure and culture in Cambodia. (4)

Fishing and Subsistence Strategies in the Celebes Sea: Ethno-Archaeological Approach to Area Studies
Ono Rintaro. 2011.

This book investigates the history of marine exploitation and the development of subsistence strategies in the Celebes Sea as one of the maritime worlds that exist in Insular Southeast Asia. The Celebes Sea is a conceptual zone based on a historical and ecological background which includes Borneo Island in Malaysia, Mindanao Island in Philippines, and Sulawesi Island in Indonesia, together with two small islands groups the Sulu Islands in Philippines and Sangihe-Talaud Islands in Indonesia. The temporal framework of this book covers a period from the late Pleistocene to Holocene until present times (over 30,000 years), but mainly focuses after Neolithic times (about 4,000 years) corresponding to the history of the Austronesian speaking people who are currently the major population stretching across Insular Southeast Asia and Oceania. (5)

Kyoto Cseas Series on Asian Studies

The publication committee at CSEAS has so far had two English language publication series: the Monograph Series from University of Hawaii Press, and the Kyoto Area Studies on Asia. In addition to these, we have just started a new series, Kyoto CSEAS Series on Asian Studies from Kyoto University Press and National University of Singapore Press. There is increasing demand for effective outlets of scholarship on Asian studies by Asian scholars. We hope that this new series will be another step towards securing paths for scholars both within and outside Japan to make available high quality Asian scholarship to a wider audience. The two most recent books are below.

Populism in Asia
Kosuke Mizuno and Pasuk Phongpaichit, eds. 2009.

This newly published collection deals with contemporary populism in Asia, based upon numerous case studies of political leaders offering detailed analyses of the achievements and failings on democracy in the region. Over the past 10 years a range of populist politicians have risen to prominence full of promises to tackle issues and offer new agendas, based on the frustrations and aspirations of groups excluded from power. Within an analysis on leaders across the region, this timely collection offers a penetrating look on how the oligarchic political systems present do not fulfill

the imagined role of the state as a provider of well-being, citizenship, rights and equality. (6)

Traveling Nation-Makers: Transnational Flows and Movements in the Making of Modern Southeast Asia
Caroline S. Hau and Kasian Tejapira, eds. 2011.

Cross-border movements are often discussed as a high-level abstraction, but people cross borders as individuals. Their lives are reshaped by the experience, and in some cases they in turn reshape their own environment. For the ten individuals whose biographies appear in this volume, "travel" and its contingent and uneven processes of translation, circulation, and exchange helped forge patterns of political thought and action, and defined their contribution to the process of nation-making in Southeast Asia.

The accounts in this book discuss how travel shaped their lives and careers, and explain the transformative effects it had on the intellectual, political, and cultural trajectories of nationalism, communism, Islamism, and other movements in the region. The volume illuminates some of the pathways by which people in this region worked to realize their intellectual, aesthetic and political visions and projects over the last tumultuous century. (7)

Monographs of the Center for Southeast Asian Studies

Uncultural Behaviour: An Anthropological Investigation of Suicide in the Southern Philippines
Charles J-H Macdonald. 2006.

Macdonald is a social anthropologist specializing in the Philippines and Southeast Asia. His acquaintance with the Palawan people in the Philippines dates from 1970 and repeated visits convinced him that for the people of Kulbi-Kenipaqaan, who lead an outwardly peaceful existence in a remote corner of Palawan island, suicide was an endemic and enduring phenomenon repeating itself with unusual and stubborn frequency. Why would they fall victim to despair? To deal with this issue, Macdonald probes not only the beliefs, customs, and general disposition of this Palawan

people, but also representations and concepts relating to suicide. He looks at the phenomenon (a stable and high rate of suicide) from the point of view of neurobiology and genetics as well as from a psychological, social, and historical perspective and considers that suicide is a learned behavior. As such suicide could be called "uncultural" since this type of behavior conflicts with explicitly stated social and cultural values. This study may mean that "culture" as anthropologists look at it-as a symbolic structure or as a set of rules and values-does not really explain all aspects of human behavior and says little about the real inner conflicts that decide individual fates.

Southeast Asian Studies

The centre's first quarterly journal *Southeast Asian Studies* (*SEAS*) was published in June 1963, when CSEAS was created as a semi-official body within Kyoto University to coordinate the teaching and research of Southeast Asia. CSEAS has since grown to be one of the leading journals on Southeast Asian studies in Japan and abroad. Reflecting the CSEAS principle of fieldwork-based, multidisciplinary, and contemporary approaches, *SEAS* publishes work from various fields of study on Southeast Asia including the natural sciences, social sciences, and humanities.

Always looking to stimulate interest and discussion on Southeast Asia, the journal has also recently introduced a new section, Themes and Perspectives, where leading scholars from their fields offer fresh, innovative and wide-ranging perspectives of long term interest for Southeast Asia Specialist. And as of 2012, *SEAS* will split into two versions: a Japanese version and a new English-language international journal aimed at an international audience.



5

Publications

Kyoto Working Papers on Area Studies

This series is published jointly by the four area studies institutions on the Kyoto University campus: the Center for Integrated Area Studies (CIAS); the Graduate School of Asian and African Area Studies (ASAFAS); the Center for

African Area Studies (CAAS); and the Center for Southeast Asian Studies (CSEAS). The series invites Faculty members, young scholars, and graduate students affiliated with these institutions to offer contributions.

6 Graduate School Education

With formal and institutional involvement in the Graduate School of Agriculture, Division of Tropical Agriculture from 1981, CSEAS has always made an effort to educate students with an Area Studies approach. CSEAS had been deeply involved in the Graduate School of Human and Environmental Studies, Department of Southeast Asian Studies between 1991 to 1997 and made efforts to establish the Graduate School of Asia and African Area Studies (ASAFAS) in 1998. Since then it has contributed all its resources that it had for graduate school education to ASAFAS. ASAFAS had two Divisions. One is the Division of Southeast Asian Studies, and the other the Division of African Area Studies. CSEAS has been involved formally and intensively in the Division of Southeast Asian Studies.

ASAFAS established the Division of Global Area Studies in 2009 in collaboration with our G-COE "In Search of Sustainable Humanosphere in Asia and Africa." Eight CSEAS staff are involved in the Division of Southeast Asian Studies, and the other eight are involved in the Division of Global Area Studies and others.

Two CSEAS staff took part in the founding of two departments within the division of Public Health, Graduate School of Medicine in 2000, and have been engaged in education since then. CSEAS is also actively involved in the International Environment Management Program, Global 30 Project at Kyoto University, and has sent the program to Bandung Institute of Technology, Indonesia using the remote class system.

7 Awards

In 2011 a number of CSEAS faculty have won awards for research and works. Associate Professor Caroline Hau received the top prize in the Philippine Free Press Literary Awards for a short fictional work entitled *Recuerdos de Patay*

(Memories of Death). Assistant Professor Kobayashi Satoru also received the Daido Life Foundation Incentive Award for Area Studies for his contribution to Cambodian Studies.



Caroline Hau's trophy from the Philippine Free Press



Kobayashi Satoru receiving his award



A photo of the joint survey of temple-monasteries with young Cambodian researchers in Kampong Thum, Cambodia

8 History of CSEAS

Month/Year	Events
Sept. 1959	Kyoto University scholars with an interest in Southeast Asia organize a study group and begin to hold monthly seminars.
Jun. 1962	A planning and preparatory committee for Southeast Asian studies is established in Kyoto University.
Jan. 1963	Based on the preparatory committee's report, CSEAS is established as an intramural body.
Jul. 1963	Inaugural issue of the quarterly <i>Southeast Asian Studies</i> is published.
Apr. 1965	CSEAS is officially established under Article 20.2 of the Regulations for Enforcement of the National Schools Establishment Act. Agriculture and Biology Section is established.
Apr. 1967	Social System and the Documentation Sections are established.
Apr. 1968	Culture and History Section is established.
Apr. 1969	Natural Environment Section is established. Operating expenses for the Bangkok Liaison Office are incorporated into the budget.
Apr. 1971	Life Environment Section is established.
Aug. 1971	CSEAS moves to its present location, on the site of the former Kyoto Textile Company.
Apr. 1973	Operating expenses for the Jakarta Residence are incorporated into the budget.
Apr. 1974	Population Studies Section is established.
Apr. 1975	Economic Development and the Area Studies I (visiting research fellows) Sections are established.
Feb. 1977	The first Southeast Asia Seminar is held.
Apr. 1978	Political Development Section is established.
Mar. 1979	Construction of the East Wing is completed.
Apr. 1980	Area Studies II (Japanese visiting scholars) Section is established.
Apr. 1983	Five-year program of acquisition of Southeast Asian vernacular library materials begins.
Mar. 1984	Construction of the East Wing extension is completed.
Apr. 1984	Hydrologic Environment Section is established (and begins a lecture course in the Division of Tropical Agriculture).
Apr. 1986	Southeast Asian Documentation Section (visiting research fellows) is established. Academic exchanges with developing countries begin under the JSPS Core University Program.
Apr. 1988	The second, ten-year program of acquisition of Southeast Asian vernacular library materials begins.
May. 1989	The nine sections (excluding those of visiting research fellows) are reorganized into five larger divisions: Ecological Studies, Socio-cultural Studies, Integrative Processes, Development Studies, and Human Environment.
Apr. 1993	The Southeast Asian Studies Major is inaugurated in collaboration with the Division of Culture and Area Studies, Graduate School of Human and Environmental Studies, Kyoto University. The four-year project "Toward an Integrated Approach to Global Area Studies: In Search of a Paradigm for a Harmonized Relationship between the World and Its Areas" is launched with funding from the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT) through a grant for Scientific Research on Priority Areas.
Aug. 1993	The first stage of construction of the Joint Research Wing of CSEAS and the Center for African Area Studies is completed.
Apr. 1998	"Southeast Asian Area Studies 3: Environment, Society, and Culture" Unit is inaugurated in collaboration with the Division of Southeast Asian Area Studies, Graduate School of Asian and African Area Studies(ASAFAS), Kyoto University. The five-year Center of Excellence (COE) project "Making Regions: Proto-Areas, Transformations, and New Formations in Asia and Africa" is launched, in collaboration with ASAFAS, with funding from MEXT. The third, five-year program of acquisition of Southeast Asian vernacular library materials begins.
Apr. 2001	The five divisions excluding those of visiting research fellows are reorganized into four divisions: Regional Dynamics, Humans and the Environment, Society and Culture, and Economics and Politics.
Oct. 2002	The five-year 21st Century COE project "Aiming for Center of Excellence of Integrated Area Studies: Establishing Field Stations in Asia and Africa to Combine Research Activities and On-Site-Education" is launched, in collaboration with ASAFAS, with funding from MEXT.
Apr. 2004	CSEAS is raised to the higher status of a research institute over which MEXT has direct jurisdiction. The Division of Regional Dynamics was reorganized into the Division of Integrated Area Studies, and the Documentation Department was also reorganized into the Division of Area Informatics. CSEAS contributes to the inauguration of the Japan Consortium for Area Studies, serving as its executive office.
Oct. 2005	CSEAS celebrates its 40th anniversary.
Apr. 2006	CSEAS contributes to the founding the Center for Integrated Area Studies in Kyoto University.
Jul. 2007	The five-year Global COE project "In Search of Sustainable Humansphere in Asia and Africa" is launched, in collaboration with eight research institutes, centers, and graduate schools at Kyoto University, with funding from MEXT.
Jul. 2008	CSEAS-granted joint research program is launched.
Oct. 2008	Construction of Inamori Center is completed.
Oct. 2009	Quake-proof engineering of Library building is completed.
Apr. 2010	CSEAS to be renewed as a common-use research institute.
Apr. 2011	Launch of six year special project titled "Life and Green: Towards Sustainable Humansphere in Southeast Asia" in collaboration between CSEAS, ASAFAS, CIAS, RISH, GSAFA and GSGES (until March 2017).

9 Organization

Director

Professor

Shimizu Hiromu

Deputy Director

Professor

Nishibuchi Mitsuaki
Kono Yasuyuki

Research Department

Division of Integrated Area Studies

Professor	Shimizu Hiromu Kono Yasuyuki
Visiting Professor	Ohno Shun
Researcher (G-COE)	Watanabe Kazuo Yamaguchi Takayoshi Masuda Kazuya Adachi Yoshinao Oowada Keiko Suzuki Haruka Funahashi Kenta Retno Kusumanigtyas Fukushima Maki
JSPS Fellow	Hirai Masaaki Kubo Tadayuki

Division of Human-Nature Dynamics

Professor	Matsubayashi Kozo Nishibuchi Mitsuaki
Associate Professor	Kozan Osamu
Assistant Professor	Nakaguchi Yoshitsugu
Program-specific Assistant Professor (G-COE)	Sato Takahiro
Visiting Professor	Torii Kiyoshi Hu Huabin

Division of Information and Network for Area Studies

Area Informatics Laboratory

Professor	Shibayama Mamoru
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Practice-oriented Area Studies Office

Associate Professor	Ando Kazuo
Visiting Researcher	Yajima Kichiji Imakita Tetsuya Kawarabayashi Hiroshi Shimada Nahoko Fujii Miho Shimagami Motoko Toyota Tomoya

Library

Assistant Professor	Kitamura Yumi
Staff	Furuta Yasuko Hayashi Akiko Nagai Chikako Nohda Katsura Shirata Yoko

Visiting Associate Professor	Nathan Badenoch
Program-specific Researcher (G-COE)	Fujita Motoko Wada Taizo
Researcher (Scientific Research)	Uamturapojn Pichai Chakma Shishir Swapan Kato Atsufumi Akiyama Akiko
Visiting Researcher	Kasahara Junko
JSPS Research Fellow	

Division of Socio-Cultural Dynamics

Professor	Hayami Yoko Koizumi Junko
Associate Professor	Ishikawa Noboru Caroline Sy Hau
Assistant Professor	Kobayashi Satoru
Visiting Associate Professor	Simon Creak
Program-specific Assistant Professor (G-COE)	Nishi Makoto
Program-specific Researcher (Scientific Research)	Samejima Hiromitsu

Division of Economic and Political Dynamics

Professor	Mizuno Kosuke Fujita Koichi Sugihara Kaoru
Associate Professor	Okamoto Masaaki

Visiting Associate Professor	Nagatsu Kazufumi
Program-specific Researcher (G-COE)	Sato Shiro Sato Nao
Researcher (Research Collaboration Promotion Organization)	Jafar Suryomenggolo Seto Hiroyuki
Researcher (Scientific Research)	Shimamura Miwa Hamamoto Satoko

Visiting Research Fellows

Khin Oo
Thanyathip Sripana
Muhamad Iqbal Djawad
Aussanee Munprasit
Anthony Milner
Joannes Wibisono
Jirapan Intarasiripong

Japanese Visiting Scholars

Professor	Mine Yoichi Arimoto Takafumi
Associate Professor	Yamamoto Sota
Researcher	Tomita Shinsuke

Assistants of Research Department

Staff	Kataoka Toshiko Ide Michiyo Yamamoto Aya Kodera Junko Araki Ichiko Ito Kaoru Nakamura Wakana Jan Ien Nakane Hideki
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Foreign Scholar's Lounge

Staff	Maeno Naoko
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Administrative Office of Global COE

Project Officer	Kamata Kyoko Naito Chieko Yoshikawa Takako Honma Saki
Staff	Akedo Masako Seto Ryoko

Administrative Department

Head	Iyama Yuzo
Senior Specialist	Tagawa Yoshito

General Affairs Section

Chief Officer	Toyota Kazuhiko
Senior Officer	Shibata Yuko Nakamura Miyuki Nishimura Motokazu
Project Officer	Sakamoto Maki
Staff	Nakanishi Aiko Hidaka Miki

Accounting Section

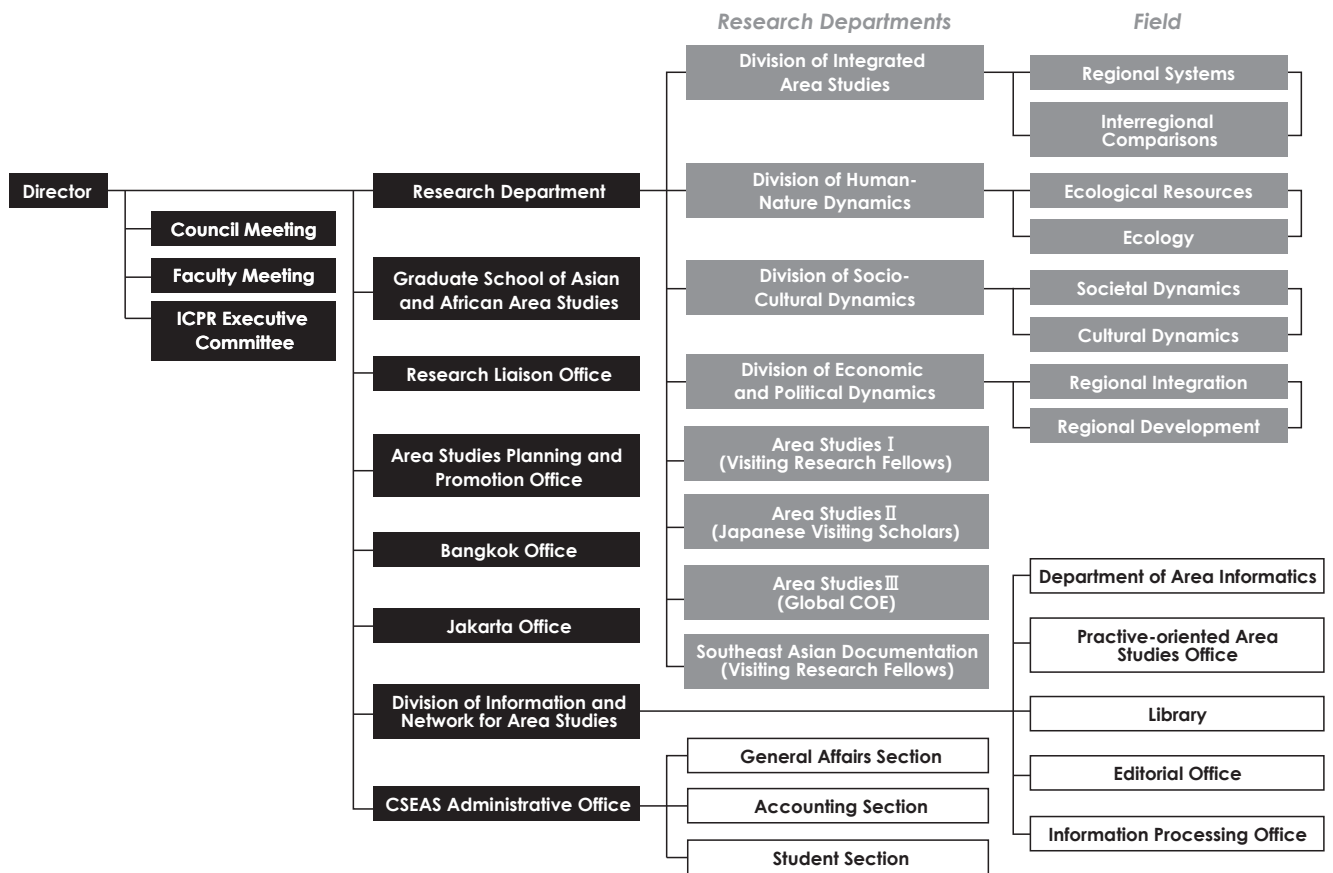
Chief Officer	Hattori Shinji
Senior Officer	Oneda Motoko
Officer	Taniguchi Daisuke
Staff	Nakagawa Masako Nakamura Etsuko Kato Yoko Takaoka Yoko

Student Affairs Section

Chief Officer	Kitayama Hiroki
Officer	Yamasaki Kei Tashiro Takayuki

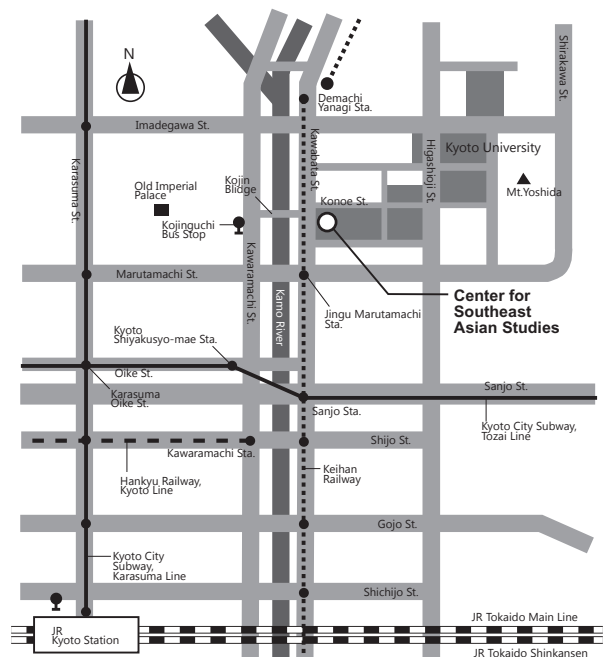
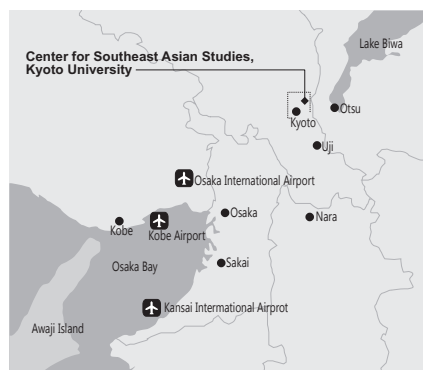
Center for Integrated Area Studies

Officer	Tanigawa Tamekazu
Staff	Okamoto Sayuri



Access

- ◆ **From Kansai International Airport to JR Kyoto Station**
By Limousine Bus:105-minute ride
By Kansai Airport Limited Express(Haruka):90-minute ride
- ◆ **From JR Kyoto Station to CSEAS**
Take No.4, No.17 or No.205 bus(30min.) and get off at Kojinguchi.
Then walk for five minutes to the east.
- ◆ **From Jingu Marutamachi Station of Keihan Railway to CSEAS**
Walk for five minutes to the north.





CSEAS REVOLUTIONIZING RESEARCH FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS

CENTER FOR SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES KYOTO UNIVERSITY 2011

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